Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—City and country [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A first-class coachman at [illegible]

WANTED—A barkeeper at 164 State-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Two first class job printers, immediately. [illegible]

WANTED—Boot bottomers—A number of hands [illegible]

WANTED—Baker—A man competent [illegible]

WANTED—Fifteen or twenty good [illegible]

WANTED—A good cooper at 38 South Water-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An experienced and accomplished lady [illegible]

WANTED—A few smart active girls [illegible]

WANTED—Wet Nurse—Immediately, with good references [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron [illegible]

WANTED—A girl who can cook, wash and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—A servant girl in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl to do general housework for a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do housework [illegible]

WANTED—A good, capable girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty good ironers, at [illegible]

WANTED—Two or three good girls [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron [illegible]

WANTED—German girl for general housework. [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—40 men on wood and [illegible]

WANTED—25 men on repairs [illegible]

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty five good [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—Wanted [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867. NUMBER 13.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Congressional Proceedings.

The Senate Reconstruction Bill Amended and Passed in the House.

Non-Concurrence of the Senate Committee of Conference Agreed To.

Lengthy Debate on Mexican Affairs in the Senate.

Working of the Reconstruction Laws.

Reports to the War Department from the Commanders of the Southern Military Districts.

Testimony Elicited in the Surratt Trial Yesterday.

Interesting Statements Relative to Government Finances.

FROM EUROPE.

Grand Ovation to the Sultan of Turkey in London.

Serious Disturbances in Austrian Poland.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Terrible Accident on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Four Persons Killed and Thirty Others Badly Injured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURE.

[illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

Affairs in the Indian Territory—The Indians as Farmers—Cholera at Fort Gibson—Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, July 12.

A gentleman direct from the Seminole country reports everything satisfactory in the Indian territory. He left one week ago last Sunday. The Indians are busily engaged in growing their crops, all varieties of which are looking finely. Corn is now in roasting ears. The wheat and other crops promise a large yield. Cattle are plenty and very fat.

At Fort Gibson the cholera has broken out in a violent form. A week ago last Saturday two persons died with the cholera. On the following day four persons, and the succeeding day two persons. A great many cattle have been drowned in the Arkansas River, and it is believed that they have been dressed and sold at Gibson, which has produced the epidemic. An informant also states that large numbers of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are in the vicinity of Fort Cobb. His informant was a Mr. Chisholm, who formerly lived with the Cheyennes. Agent Reynolds of the Seminoles had sent Mr. C. over to see if he could not secure the release of a large number of prisoners, including men and women, now in possession of the Cheyennes. These are the Indians to whom 180 tons of Government goods are now being shipped. The goods are now being conveyed through this State.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The State House Question—The Crops—New Warden of the Penitentiary.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.

Judges Lawrence and Walker, of the Supreme Court, have allowed a writ of error in the *quo warranto* case against the State Commissioners, and have made the same *supersedeas*, so as to allow the Commissioners and the Joint Committee on Public Buildings of the two houses to go and select a plan. For this purpose they will meet on Monday. The case will be argued before the Supreme Court at the September term.

A fine quality of new wheat has made its appearance in this market. The crop is generally very heavy. The corn promises to be an unusually fine yield.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Colonel Benjamin Dornblazer, the newly appointed Warden of the Penitentiary, to-day filed his official bond and oath to the Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

Pendleton's Speech to the Minnesota Democracy.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.

Pendleton addressed about two thousand people at the Skating Rink this afternoon. His speech was above the average of Democratic stump efforts, and still partook of their general characteristics. After complimenting Minnesota and her people, he proceeded to condole the ten States because they are out in the cold, and denounce the Radicals for not having long since admitted them. The taxation question then came under review. Of course the Radicals were found guilty of having accumulated our heavy debt.

There was but little enthusiasm displayed, and as for the ratification meeting it was a tame affair.

To-night the consistent Democrat, Brick Pomeroy, orates to the people.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., July 12.

In the Convention this morning petitions in favor of prohibition, with six hundred and seventy signatures were presented.

Most of the morning was consumed in the discussion of the question as to whether the Constitution should fix the compensation, mileage or perquisites of members of the Legislature, or that the matter should be left to them. Finally it was decided to make it subject to constitutional pro[illegible]

CASUALTIES.

Terrible Collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad—Four Persons Killed and Many Injured.

[illegible]

CRIME.

[illegible]

FROM MEXICO.

The Evacuation of Vera Cruz by the Imperialists.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says a general sack of the city by the foreign troops, when it was understood they were to evacuate, was only prevented by the exertions of the American and British Ministers and their men-of-war.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Dr. Naphegyi, alleged agent of Santa Anna, is in close connection here with several Senators. It is understood that Reverdy Johnson is engineering the case of Santa Anna before the State Department regarding the abduction of Santa Anna from a United States vessel.

The Treatment of Maximilian's Body—Escobedo Inflicts Twenty-five Lashes on the Body of the Archduke.

[From the New Orleans Bee, July 6.]

We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty five lashes on the person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide, and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove to be untrue.

Documents Relating to Maximilian's Trial.

QUERETARO, June 5, 1867.

Received at San Luis Potosi, 8:15 p. m.

Citizen Minister Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, San Luis Potosi:

Last night, at 11:30 p. m., I arrived here in company with the remainder of Maximilian's counsel, and as we understand that he must undergo his trial, we shall scrutinize and examine with the closest care every matter connected therewith.

The fate of Maximilian depends on this trial; but you are aware to what extent the honor of our country is concerned that he have a real and solid defence granted to him and not merely the appearance of one. Can this be done in twenty-four hours, when it takes over double that time to overhaul the documents which Maximilian is to deliver to us this afternoon? So short a period would render his defence impossible; and we, as well as the nation, could give no satisfactory answer to the charge of having left a man undefended who believes that the documents referred to constitute one of the principal bases on which he must rest his defence. To this end, some few days are requisite, and we beseech the President to grant them, and thus allow me to set out and speak with him (Juarez) on the subject. But before setting out I must be satisfied that my associate counsel can reckon on sufficient time to accomplish their labors.

If your Excellency accede to my request, as I beseech you will, I shall start by diligence-coach immediately on receipt of your reply.

M. RIVA PALACIO.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5, 1867,
7 o'clock p. m.

Citizen M. Riva Palacio, Queretaro:

The citizen President of the Republic has taken into consideration the despatch which you addressed me to-day (received at 3¼ p. m.), and the citizen Minister of War is now communicating by telegraph the orders for such an extension of the time as the Government deems possible.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5—7 p. m.

Citizen General Mariano Escobedo, Queretaro:

In consideration of the petition made by citizen Mariano Riva Palacio, in the name of the counsel of Maximilian, to obtain an extension of the time allowed to prepare a defence, the citizen President of the Republic has agreed that besides the extension already allowed—[Mejia's twenty-four hours ended June 2, at 6 p. m., Maximilian's June 3, and Miramon's June 4. They then were all collectively allowed twenty-four hours additional, reckoning from June 4—Ed. *Herald*]—three days more be allowed. This extension is granted in common to Maximilian and the two other prisoners, so that they may take advantage of it for their defence; but with the understanding that no further extension shall be allowed, as this is the second one granted by the Government, so as to give the defence all the time that it has deemed compatible with the demands of reason and the spirit of the law. Please to inform the three prisoners of this determination.

MEJIA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 14, 1867.

Citizens Mariano Riva Palacio and Don Rafael Martinez de la Torre:

In view of the petition presented by you the day before yesterday, praying that [illegible]

Regatta at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, July 12.—The Citizens' Volunteer Committee offer $100 as a first prize, and $50 as a second prize for a single scull wherry, to be run the same day of the college boat race, on Friday, 19th instant. Unusual interest is attached to races this year.

The New Orleans Financial Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—In two days the city currency has depreciated from six to twenty per cent discount at the brokers' offices, though it is still received at par by most dealers.

Honors to the Memory of the Late General Meagher.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The surviving officers of the Irish brigade have resolved to wear crape on the left arm thirty days out of respect to the character of General Meagher.

Five Persons Drowned by the Capsizing of a Steamer.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—The steamer Ball was capsized by a squall in Waccamaw River on the 5th. Five persons were drowned.

New York Distillery Burned.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The distillery of [illegible] & Co., 336 Pearl street, was burned last night. Loss, $30,000. One of the watchmen, named Peter Brady, was fatally injured.

Crops in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—Weather clear and cool to-day. Accounts from all parts of the State represent that wheat and oats are rapidly maturing, and are of excellent quality.

Chief Justice Chase at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 12.—Chief Justice S. P. Chase arrived at the Union Hotel this evening.

THE TURF.

The Dexter and Lady Thorn Match at Trenton, New Jersey.

[From the New York World, July 12.]

The Central Agricultural Society grounds at Trenton, New Jersey, were well patronized yesterday, to witness a trotting contest between two famous horses, Dexter and Lady Thorn.

The trot was not what might be termed a contest for a large amount of stakes. It was more of an exhibition of those celebrated animals who have gained such widespread fame, than a struggle for superiority, notwithstanding each horse was supposed to do his best to win. In short it was more of a "starring engagement" during the recess on Long Island.

In all three heats trotted, the horses came up evenly at the start, and got the word immediately when they were at a high rate of speed. Certainly there was disappointment at the slow time made in the first two heats, but the 2:20½, in the last heat, made ample amends, and the spectators hailed the event in tumultuous applause. There was not an offer to bet heard at any time. The people went simply to see those famous trotters, and witness their style of propellation.

THE TROT.

First Heat—Dexter won the pole. In his preliminary exercises, before the race, he was closely scanned by professed judges in horse-flesh, who pronounced him as looking comparatively thin and jaded, to his first appearance in public this season. He, however, evidently has not lost speed thereby [illegible]

THE ARMY.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales of wheat and flour rather light [illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

PORK—Active, [illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

COFFEE—[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—FLOUR—Very dull and unchanged in price. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—A shade easier. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 12.

Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, who left Paris yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant voyage across the Channel landed on the shores of England. He was received by the Prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, and by His Majesty, Ismail, Sovereign of Egypt, and was by them escorted to the city of London, where he met with an unusually brilliant and imposing reception. The London & Dover Railway station, in which he alighted, was richly and appropriately decorated, and the streets through which he was to pass were covered with flags and spanned by triumphant arches and festoons of flowers. The entire route of the procession from the railway depot to Buckingham Palace was guarded on both sides by unbroken lines of troops. Behind these a vast multitude of spectators were packed in solid mass, and crowded every window and housetop. When the Sultan, accompanied by the King of Egypt and Prince of Wales, passed between the lines of troops, the people, struck by the novelty of the spectacle, exhibited the most unbounded enthusiasm, and shouts of welcome, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and banners did not cease until the Sultan had entered the gates of the Palace Royal. The residence has been placed in a state of complete preparation for the accommodation of His Ottoman Majesty, and will be occupied by him during his stay in London.

MARINE ITEMS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.

Steamer China, from Boston, has arrived.

GLASGOW, July 12.

Steamer Caledonia, from New York, and St. George, from Quebec, have arrived.

Austria.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GALICIA.

LONDON, July 12.

Reports received here from Vienna say that a serious disturbance has broken out in Galicia. The Austrian troops which were despatched to put them down were repulsed by the rioters. It is believed that the riots were incited by Russian emissaries, who worked upon the national proclivities of the Sclavonic people and created a feeling of discontent.

Prussia.

NO MINISTER TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

BERLIN, July 12.

The Federal Government has decided not to send a Minister to Washington.

Latest Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 12—Noon.

Consols, [illegible]; United States bonds, 73¼; Illinois Central, [illegible].

LONDON, July 12—Evening.

Consols closed at [illegible] for money; U. S. 5-20s, 73¼; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, July 12—Evening.

United States bonds closed at 77½.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Noon.

Cotton firm. Uplands, [illegible]; Orleans, [illegible]. Sales for the week, [illegible] bales. Stock in port, [illegible] bales, [illegible] of which are American.

Breadstuffs, provisions, &c., unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet, without improvement in prices; middling uplands, [illegible]; and Orleans, [illegible]. Sales of [illegible] bales.

Breadstuffs generally quiet throughout the day. Corn, [illegible] per quarter for mixed Western. California wheat, [illegible]. Barley firm at [illegible]. Oats advanced to [illegible]. Peas advanced, closing at [illegible] for Canadian.

MANCHESTER, July 12.

Market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

[illegible]

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

[illegible]

FROM OMAHA.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

FIRES.

[illegible]

FROM CANADA.

[illegible]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

[illegible]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

Excursions.

Last Moonlight Excursion!

THE SPLENDID NEW PROPELLER

BENTON,

CAPT. ROBERT JONES.

[illegible]

WOOLNER & GARRICK,

[illegible] South Water-st.

HO! FOR MILWAUKEE

SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]

Stockholders' Meeting.

WASHINGTON SKATING ASSOCIATION.

CLOSING MEETING.

[illegible]

To Rent.

CARD.

I want to Rent to some responsible [illegible]

"HAASE'S PARK"

[illegible]

Vinegar.

[illegible]

This Vinegar is for sale by the following Wholesale Grocery Houses in Chicago:

[illegible]

Grain Bags.

500,000

Grain Bags

AMERICAN A,
LEWISTON A,
CONCORD XXX,
LUDLOW AA,
MASSASOIT A,
PREMIUM A,
SPRINGFIELD A,
UNION A.

FOR SALE BY

SWEETSER, SWAN & BLODGETT,

170 Devonshire-st., Boston,
100 Franklin-st., New York.

General Notices.

THE TRADE ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that they are legally authorized to sell "B. T. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Potash," or the "Ready Soap Maker," and that the undersigned will guarantee perfection.

B. T. BABBITT,

64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New York.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Company, for the Election of Directors, will be held at 34 & 36 [illegible], on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1867. Polls open from 1 o. m. to 6 p. m.

By order of the President.

CHAS. D. SHOHAM, Secretary.

Chicago, July 10, 1867.

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution on

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.

For Catalogues, address

REV. WM. CORBY, S. S. C., President.

Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Business Cards.

SAFES.

DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO.'S

GREAT AMERICAN

SAFES.

F. W. PRATT,

General Agent,

56 Washington-st.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

Saddlery Hardware,

SADDLES,

LEATHER, &c.,

NO. 52 LAKE-ST.

CHASE, HANFORD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRATH'S

PATENT AXLE GREASE.

Warranted the best and most Economical Grease made.

No. 179 South Water-st.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

WOOL

TWINE,

No. 209 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

MUTUAL LIFE

Ins. Co., of New York.

Cash Assets $20,000,000

C. CRONKHITE, Agent,

47 CLARK-ST.

WOOL SACKS

AND

WOOL TWINES

Best quality and lowest price, at

NOYES & BROWN'S

Board of Trade Bag Factory

No. 45 Lasalle-st.

SICKELS, PRESTON & CO.,

232 Lake-st.,

Wholesale Hardware

Cutlery, Tinners' Stock, &c.

Prompt attention paid to mail orders.

M. TERHUNE'S

SHOW CASE

Warerooms,

At the Old Stand 37 Dearborn-St.

Old No. 65.

HOWE'S

Standard

SCALES.

Chicago Branch Office & Warehouse,

199 and 201 Randolph-st.

Manufactory at Brandon, Vt.

J. T. WHIPPLE,

Agent for the HOWE SCALE CO.

H. M. THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

114 & 116 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

CHICAGO.

C. S. BROWN & CO.,

IRON, STEEL,

Heavy Hardware,

Wagon-makers' and Blacksmiths' Stock and Tools,

[illegible]

30 Lake-st.

WINNEBAGO MILLS.

Bradner, Smith & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINNEBAGO WRAPPING,

Manilla, Drug, Hardware and Express Papers.

[illegible]

123 South Water-st.

J. BAUER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments and Strings.

Also, Wholesale Dealers in

PIANOS & ORGANS.

No. 650 Broadway, NEW YORK.

No. 69 Washington-st., CHICAGO.

POPE & SLOCUM

Wholesale Dealers in

TABLE GLASSWARE

FRUIT JARS,

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS

[illegible]

129 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

HAYDEN & KAY,

LEATHER,

CARRIAGE GOODS

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

(ESTABLISHED 1804.)

Price 25 Cents Per Box.

Is the Universal Remedy for

BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES and all FLESH WOUNDS; for CHILBLAINS, CHAPPED HANDS, FELONS and OLD SCROFULOUS SORES; ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SALT RHEUM, and all CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

[illegible]

Sixty Years' General Use of the Russia Salve is a Noble Guarantee of its Incomparable Virtues as a Healing Ointment.

[illegible]

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,

BOSTON, MASS.

Silver Goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Rich Silver Goods.

[illegible]

Northwestern Silver Ware Mfg. Co.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

FACTORY, Corner [illegible]

JAS. H. ROSS,

Superintendent.

Proposals.

Improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

U. S. Engineer's Office,
No. 212 Main-st.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible] for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

[illegible]

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Colonel J. B. WHEELER,

Major of Engineers,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Business Cards.

MISSION HOUSE,

E. A. FRANKS, Proprietor,

MACKINAW ISLAND.

[illegible]

GLOBE FOUNDRY,

76 and 78 Illinois-st.,

CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

[illegible]

IRON CASTINGS

[illegible]

GARDEN & EDDY.

New Music.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

The Last Wish of Maximilian.

[illegible]

ROOT & CADY,

67 Washington-st.

Transportation.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee & all West Shore Ports,

Daily, at 9 o'clock a. m.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon,

Daily, at 7 o'clock p. m.

For Green Bay, Every Monday Morning.

[illegible]

Teas, Coffee, &c.

ALBERT TREAT,

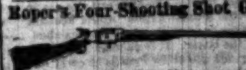
JOBBER OF

TEAS!

20 South Water-st., Chicago.

Shot Guns.

Roper's Four-Shooting Shot Gun,



Manufactured by

ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY,

Amherst, Mass.

[illegible]

Wool.

WOOL.

SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND,

Commission Merchants,

202 South Water-st.,

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES MADE WHEN DESIRED.

Financial.

$50,000

TO LOAN, on Real Estate security, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN,

On 2 to 3 Years' Time.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE MASONIC TROWEL,

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED [illegible]

BABBITT METAL,

[illegible]

Ice Box! Ice Box!

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL—

C. S. PRINE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

[illegible]

Wanted.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR "LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND," [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:
Daily delivered in the city (per week)........$ [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers (per annum, payable in advance)........ [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance)........ [illegible]
Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance)........ [illegible]

☞ Fractional parts of the year at the same rates.

☞ Persons remitting and ordering five or more copies of either the Tri-Weekly or Weekly editions, may retain ten per cent of the subscription price as a commission.

Notice to Subscribers.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

☞ Money, by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

☞ About [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, two miles north of Gardner, between the express passenger train going south and a freight train going north. [illegible] brakemen and the baggage [illegible] passengers instantly killed, and several [illegible] express car, and [illegible] jured. The baggage and two engines and one coach were burned. [illegible] amount of goods and [illegible] demolished. A large [illegible] with the baggage and [illegible]

☞ In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. [illegible] reported back from the [illegible] the reconstruction bill of the [illegible] amendments. The House substituted the first section of its own bill for the first section of the Senate bill, and adopted a new section, declaring that the Military Commanders shall not guide their action on the opinion of any civil officer of the Government. With these amendments the bill was adopted and sent back to the Senate, but not in time to be acted on in that body. The Senate was mainly occupied by a discussion of Mr. Chandler's Mexican resolution, but went into executive session and adjourned without coming to a vote. Speeches were made by Messrs. Chandler, Fowler, Nye and Howard, who justified the execution of Maximilian, and by Mr. Johnson in opposition to these views.

☞ In the Surratt trial, yesterday, the defence produced testimony to prove that the prisoner's handkerchief which was picked up in the depot at St. Alban's was carried thither and dropped by a detective policeman; also that Lloyds, the keeper of the hotel at Surrattsville, on the day after the assassination declared that no man had been there during the previous night, and that he was sure of it because he was up all night, and called on [illegible] to witness that he did not know any of the men charged with the crime. Inmates of Mrs. Surratt's house were also placed on the stand, and elaborately denied the various statements made by the Government witness Weichman, as to what occurred there on the night of the assassination, the conduct of Mrs. Surratt, etc. Charles B. Stewart, of Elmira, N. Y., swore that he saw Surratt in that city on the 13th of April, 1865. John Cass testified to seeing him there on the 15th, the day after the assassination, when he made the remark that there was sad news. Frank H. Atkinson also testified that he saw him in Elmira on the 13th or 14th.

CONGRESS.

The course pursued by Congress thus far, seems to have made a most favorable impression on the minds of the people of the South. There were many truly loyal men there who feared that the necessity of an extra session during the hot weather would stir up a vindictive feeling among the members, and that other and more rigid terms of reconstruction than those contained in the former law would be imposed on the people of the Southern States. To use the words of a Copperhead paper, it was feared Congress would tear up the old law and Stanbery's opinion "root and branch," and make a new Reconstruction Law, embodying the confiscation doctrines of Mr. Stevens and other harsh measures. But when it is seen that nothing of the sort is undertaken, or even talked of; that Congress confines itself simply to an interpretation of the former act, and imposes no new conditions whatever, these apprehensions disappear, and in their place there naturally springs up a wholesome confidence that Congress will carry out its promises in good faith, and admit the Southern States to the Union as soon as they comply with the terms of the law. In fact, the judicious course of Congress in confining itself strictly to the particular business that called it together, and simply defining the meaning and intent of the old law, will, we believe, effectually put an end to the idea which the Copperheads [illegible] so busily circulated in the South, that [illegible] if the terms of the present law are complied with, others will be imposed; that in truth there is no desire on the part of the people of the North to have the Southern States restored to the Union, but that their perpetual exclusion is the purpose of the leading Republicans. Even the Memphis *Bulletin*, one of the fiercest opponents of the Military bill, declares that Congress has shown a far more magnanimous spirit than was expected.

In voting down all the amendments offered by Sumner, Drake and Buckalew, which proposed either to add to, or subtract from, the conditions imposed by the former acts, the Senate has given a new proof of its wisdom and firmness in dealing with the problem of Reconstruction. We have no doubt that the House will act in the same spirit.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA AGAIN.

A few days since, while the King of Prussia was the guest of the Emperor of the French, Earl Russell, addressing the House of Lords on the results of the London Conference, said: "As your Lordships are aware, Europe was on the point of going to war, and that war was averted by the diplomatic efforts of the neutral Powers." The treaty regarding Luxemburg was, in the Earl's estimation, the end of the quarrel, and the guarantee of future peace and tranquillity. But it now appears that there are other places than Luxemburg capable of being fortified, and it is announced that Bismark intends to rebuild the fortifications of Montlouis sur Moselle, originally constructed by Vauban, and which, it is said, would be more threatening to France than Luxemburg itself. The Antwerp *Precurseur* says: "Its reconstruction would account for the readiness with which Prussia abandoned the latter. It is difficult to believe that France will allow Prussia to carry out her designs without saying a word." The Paris *Pays* agrees with the above, and thinks that forbearance toward Prussia has been carried to the utmost limits. It even claims great credit for France that the King of Prussia, on the occasion of his recent visit to Paris, was enabled to escape insult, notwithstanding the feeling of hostility against him. "France's nerves have long been on the stretch," it says; "let Prussia beware of it. We have not granted her an immunity for her past goings on; we have duly made all our reservations. Let her beware lest by fresh pretensions and bravados she cause the cup to overflow. No doubt it was a great event and a great moral lesson to behold the King of Prussia walking unmolested about the streets of Paris. France is a great country; she can be hospitable even to her enemies." It is evident that Earl Russell was hasty in his eulogy of the Luxemburg treaty. There is bad blood between France and Prussia, and nothing but a war will satisfy either Power. If it is not Luxemburg, why, it may be Montlouis sur Moselle, or any other place or thing that will answer for a pretext.

While the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in the relation of guest and host, were making the most friendly protestations, there were in progress throughout the dominions of each, the most formidable preparations for war. Napoleon raises his standing army to eight hundred thousand men, in a time of peace; his agents are busy throughout Hungary purchasing horses for his cavalry, and everything necessary to a complete preparation for war is pushing forward with the utmost despatch throughout the Empire. Prussia is not less active or less determined. Both Governments understand perfectly that war is inevitable, and both seek delay to make preparations and gain diplomatic advantages.

Thus far Napoleon appears to have a decided moral advantage in one respect. He certainly has succeeded in creating a general belief that he is anxious to avoid a war and to preserve the peace of Europe. The *Pays* says: "If ever a wish has been shown to respect the peace of Europe, never has it been exhibited to such an extent as recently by France." The Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords the other day, gave Napoleon credit for receding from the position he had assumed out of respect for the peace of Europe. He said that when the Conference met there was a reasonable apprehension on the one hand that the transfer of Luxemburg to Prussia might be a serious menace to France; while on the other hand Prussia had a natural reluctance to part with a fortress which she regarded as valuable to her, not only for offensive but for defensive purposes. "France," said the Earl, "the instant she saw there was danger of a European war, which she was sincerely desirous of avoiding, wisely withdrew from the position she had taken up, and disclaimed any desire to achieve the purchase of Luxemburg. Prussia, with more hesitation, consented to withdraw her garrison on the condition that the fortress should be demolished, and that the territory should be declared neutral." It will be seen that in this transaction Napoleon gets credit from the British Premier for sacrificing his own wishes and interests to the peace of Europe, while Prussia is said to have exhibited "more hesitation."

[illegible] the Luxemburg settlement was in [illegible] respects advantageous to Napoleon. [illegible] certain that Prussia would not have [illegible] him to purchase the Duchy [illegible] But by the treaty the fortress is dismantled and demolished. And thus a stronghold of the enemy, standing on the frontier of the Empire, is annihilated by diplomacy [illegible] could only but for the London Conference and bloody have been overcome by hard [illegible] siege. Prussia, on the [illegible] surrendered this strong fortress [illegible] power of France. The barrier against [illegible] gained more by the Emperor [illegible] than he could have [illegible] months of war; he not only gained [illegible] of the enemy, but he won the reputation of being solicitous to preserve the peace of Europe.

With the extraordinary note of the Russian Government in regard to Ireland, and the new cause of quarrel between France and Prussia, foreign affairs again assume a cloudy aspect. The visit of the Kings and Emperors to Paris does not appear to have resulted in any new assurances of peace and friendship.

THE HARVEST OF 1867.

It is now an ascertained fact that the crop of wheat which has been gathered and is now gathering in the United States is generally the largest and best which has ever been raised in this country. The cotton, [illegible] rice and tobacco crops give promise of a larger [illegible] than has been known since 1860, while the corn gives assurance that it will exceed in amount that of any previous yield. There is no material blessing equalling in value this general success of all kinds of agricultural products. Its benefits are direct and reach every human being in the land. The breadth of wheat sown this year in all parts of the country is greatly in excess of any previous year, and the crop has reached a successful harvesting more free from casualties of all kinds than has ever been known. The wheat, both winter and spring, will be not only abundant but of a superior quality. This will be cheering news to consumers, and will lighten the hearts of thousands to whom bread has of late been almost a luxury. The fruit crop, of every kind, will be a large and fine one. We have already enjoyed the smaller fruits, which have been both plenty and of a good quality, while the apple and peach crops promise a like abundance. It is true that in some portions of the Mississippi Valley the cotton and sugar plantations have suffered seriously from the overflow of the rivers, but, notwithstanding this fact, the general crop in those articles will be at least equal to that of 1860. All over the Southern States there has been this year an unusual attention paid to the growth of cereals, and this fact will not only relieve the districts which have been distressed by the want of food, but will indicate to these people the value and importance of applying the hand of productive industry to the whole soil, in a variety of crops, instead of hazarding all things upon the success of a single product.

The aggregate value of the general crop of the United States may be estimated by taking that of 1860 as a standard of an average yield. In that year the yield of the leading articles was as follows:

Cotton	2,154,[illegible],800	pounds.
Wheat	173,104,[illegible]	bushels.
Corn	838,792,740	"
Rye	21,101,380	"
Oats	172,643,185	"
Barley	15,[illegible]	"
Buckwheat	17,571,818	"
Potatoes	111,148,867	"
Butter	[illegible]	pounds.
Cheese	103,[illegible]	"
Rice	187,167,[illegible]	"
Tobacco	434,209,461	"
Cane Sugar	[illegible],000	"
Hay	[illegible]	tons.

These figures show the extent of the crop of 1860. That was seven years ago, since which time the breadth of land devoted to agricultural products has been vastly increased in all parts of the North. The prices of all these products have advanced somewhat. An estimate of the value of the crop of 1867 may be reached by adding to the amount produced in 1860, (except of cotton and sugar), forty per cent, and computing the increased quantity by the ruling prices. The vast sum produced by this calculation is so much actual wealth added to the national capital; it is a contribution by nature to the industry of the people; it is the product of the labor of the agriculturist. It will do much to relieve the finances of the country, and will relieve the money market. It will be of special value to the people of the South. They have had little or no money since the war; they have not been able to employ the labor they wanted because they had not the money to pay for it. An abundant crop will place money in their hands, with which they can recruit their stock, and employ good labor at the wages of good laborers. Labor being paid for according to its value, the condition and industrial habits of the freedmen will be directly benefited.

Between the first of July and the first of November this vast volume of actual wealth will be added to the national capital. It represents so much gold, but is more indispensable than gold.

The abundance of the crop in the articles we have mentioned [illegible] also to a like increase in countless other articles. The grass crop of this year, which, [illegible] will surpass any of its predecessors, will [illegible] an increase of pasturage and consequently of fat beeves and other live stock. The corn crop points to an immense addition to the number of hogs to be slaughtered. The products of the garden show the general bounty of nature, and from countless sources will be added the contributions from the crop of 1867 to the aggregate wealth of the country.

TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

If rebellion and attempted disunion could have a more ungrateful character in the case of one State than another, then the rebellion of Texas was stamped with peculiar guilt. The history of Texas is an unbroken series of bounties conferred, and sacrifices endured, by the United States for her benefit. In 1845 the United States annexed her to the Union, at her own solicitation, and then went to war with Mexico to maintain what she claimed to be her boundary. The war over, Texas claimed that her limits extended North and West indefinitely, and the United States paid her ten millions of dollars for relinquishing her claim beyond her present territorial limits, a claim which had about as much truth or justice in it as the claim of Virginia to the Northwest territory. Texas was in debt when annexed; and the United States, who had conquered from Mexico all that part lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and all the immense region which even now is within the limits of Texas, gave the whole public land to the state, and agreed to keep an armed force upon the frontier to protect it against the Indians, and to keep her own "regulators" in awe. Texas was thus lifted from a bankrupt and starveling condition; and after a war, growing out of that rescue, was given one-half the land acquired by the war and by the fifteen million dollars paid to Mexico. In addition, she got ten millions of dollars for abandoning an unfounded claim.

Rebellion on the part of Texas, after this bounty from the United States, was not only treasonable, but malignant and basely ungrateful. It was the sting of the warmed viper. During the late war Texas enjoyed an immunity from its ravages and desolation. She reaped a golden harvest by smuggling while the other Southern States were overrun by contending armies. She was richer at the close of the war than at the beginning. Her people are the most malignant of all the rebels now. They are as ripe for a revolt to-day as they were in 1861. They do not want to be reconstructed. They want "to be let alone." They want to enjoy their prescriptive right of shooting, hanging and burning negroes and Yankees, as of old.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* proposes that Texas now be made to feel the rigor of national justice—that, as her territory has been conquered a second time, the public lands within her borders shall not be a second time ceded to her, but shall be held, like the public lands in other States and territories for the common benefit of the whole people. "The conqueror gives law to the conquered." It is by virtue of this maxim that we assume to reconstruct the South. The public lands of Texas are in the same situation as the crown lands of a monarchy overthrown by revolution or foreign war. They follow the fortunes of the sovereignty. Let the United States say to Texas, "Descendants of horse thieves and counterfeiters, we fought you into the Union at your own request; you fought yourselves out, and we fought you back again, against your will. We will now dispose of your lands, subject to the private rights of individuals, as we have disposed of other lands acquired by treaty or by war. We will apply the same rule to you that we applied to Louisiana, Florida and California." Who would say nay?

The Canal—A Question and Answer.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I was surprised to read in this morning's Tribune [illegible] statement, that the present canal is level. It is well known to Messrs. Wolcott, Van Horn, Matthewson and other engineers and surveyors that it was constructed having a fall of one-tenth of a foot per mile, or one foot in ten miles. The Bridgeport wheel could throw up more water if the canal could carry it off. If I am wrong, kindly correct me.

You stated some time ago that the canal, in its present condition, *causes more pure water to come into the river, than would if the canal were made deeper, as proposed.* This seems hard to believe and makes many of your readers ask how can this be. Can you, or any of your readers, prove how this may be; by doing this, you will much oblige. [illegible]

ANSWER.—To illustrate our meaning: a sluiceway [illegible] high and one foot wide may be kept running by a pump throwing water out of a cellar. If the pump be discarded, and the sluiceway lowered so that the bottom is but one foot below the surface of the water in the cellar, the amount of water discharged will be but one-fourth as great as when the pump was employed and the sluiceway kept full. It is not proposed to deepen the canal to the level of the bottom of the river. To do that would cost nearer thirty millions of dollars than three millions.

☞ Judges Walker and Lawrence of the Supreme Court of Illinois have granted a *supersedeas* upon the judgment of ouster rendered by Judge Wilson of the Superior Court of Chicago, with authority to the Commissioners to complete what they have commenced, but to make no new contracts. It is assumed by the organs of the new State House that this is a victory for them, and a rebuke to Judge Wilson, when in point of fact it is a confirmation of his judgment, so far as it goes. In cases of *quo warranto*, the Court which tries the case has the authority to grant an appeal upon such terms as it may dictate; and in this case, Judge Wilson offered an appeal upon condition that the Commissioners would merely protect what they had already done, but make no new contracts, which conditions the counsel for the Commissioners refused. They applied to the Supreme Court and that Court granted them the *supersedeas*, but upon the *very terms offered by Judge Wilson*. The Supreme Court, therefore, have simply carried out Judge Wilson's own proposition.

Unfounded Reports of Damage to the Crops in Kansas.

[illegible], Kan., July 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Our efforts as a Board of Immigration have been very much impeded by an impression prevalent in the East that the crops of Kansas have been or are being destroyed by grasshoppers.

We wish to say, in as authoritative a way as possible, that our State is now in the midst of an abundant wheat harvest, that in a week we will be harvesting an oat crop twice as large as any heretofore raised, and that there is every prospect of the largest yield of corn we have ever yet realized. *The grasshoppers may be fairly said to have left the State.* They may perhaps linger in a few localities in harmless quantities. Their ravages this season were confined to a few sandy portions of the State, and were limited to garden vegetables. The gardens injured have been replanted, and are doing well.

Newspapers of the East will do us a favor by giving as much publicity to the above information as has been given to the erroneous report of the desolation of the State by the grasshoppers.

S. J. CRAWFORD,
L. D. BAILEY,
GEO. A. CRAWFORD,
Commissioners of Immigration.

Agriculture and Crop Prospects in Kenosha County, Wis.

KENOSHA, Wis., July [illegible].

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Farmers in this direction report a somewhat less favorable prospect for the wheat crop than ten or twelve days ago. As it heads out it looks thinner than was expected on the ground. The weather at the time of harvest last year was unfavorable, and, no doubt, from that cause, the seed sown this year was somewhat defective. Owing, as is supposed, to two or three days of foggy weather, accompanied with considerable heat, a few fields on low ground show a slight degree of rust. Most of the pieces sown are on high ground, and on such I hear of no complaint in the particular indicated. Oats and grass continue to make favorable progress, and the yield of both these crops may be considered as favorably determined.

Corn is making excellent progress in growth, but this crop has no significance, except in reference to the pork market—farmers in this part of the State (and the same is true of nearly all parts of Wisconsin) never undertaking corn, except a small amount in the ear to supply local demand.

I noticed, in a number of gardens in Kenosha, that the owners were engaged in whipping the potato vines with their hands, and, on inquiry, I ascertained that their potatoes were receiving the attention of a new visitor, and one that was evidently not welcomed with much applause. It was called the potato bug. No one has had any knowledge of their habits here, and it is not known from experience how much mischief they will do. Considering their numbers, it is manifest that "their works will follow them," and show plainly enough in the future.

Travelling in the country I noticed that the sheep were everywhere gathered in the fold, and that these innocent looking *bleaters* were being rapidly "shorn of their locks." Considering the heat of the weather, it was amusing to see the evident reluctance with which they submitted to the denuding process. In Kenosha County agriculturists have withdrawn their attention, to a great extent, from raising grain, and are devoting their resources more particularly to the production of wool, butter and cheese.

Pleasant Prairie presents a marked contrast, however, to the other towns of this county, in the general attention which is given to the manufacture of cheese. Large numbers of the farmers of this town own from forty to one hundred cows, and those that I saw were evidently of superior quality. A hundred good-conditioned and well-formed cows, in a single field, presents to one having some agricultural taste, an agreeable picture. I called at one of the cheese factories, the owner of which has seventy cows, and is otherwise supplied with milk from the immediate neighborhood. The building was something like twenty by forty feet, two stories high, and every part had a cool, neat and clean appearance, and the appliances were convenient. The product of these dairies is mostly marketed at Chicago. At Kenosha there is an establishment for making cheese boxes. It has a steam engine and other machinery, and more than half the boxes made go to supply the local demand. This circumstance goes to show something of the progress this branch of dairy business is making.

Meeting of Aurora (Ill.) Stockholders of the Merchants Union Express Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants Union Express Company, held at the office of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, June 9, 1867, L. D. [illegible], Esq., was chosen Chairman, and F. B. Rice, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was to call out an expression of sentiment from the stockholders, and to take such action as may be considered necessary in reference to the recent call of ten per cent on a share.

After a cordial exchange of views on the recent action of the company, which showed a remarkable unanimity of feeling in support of every honorable means to carry this enterprise to a successful issue, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Merchants' Union Express Company was started in the interest of the merchants, manufacturers and others who have been outrageously taxed by a combination of the old express companies, and who by their monopoly have not been satisfied with less than from 300 to 500 per cent interest on the investments of their stockholders, thereby enormously enriching themselves at the expense of the business public, and who now seek to perpetuate the monopoly by destroying the said Merchants' Union Express Company by adopting a ruinously low rate of transportation, for the purpose of resorting to their former extravagant impositions on the public, which, if successful, would soon enable them to more than make up all present loss, out of the very persons who are now availing themselves of their present ruinous rates; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action recently taken by the Chicago and Buffalo stockholders, that we endorse the action taken by the Trustees and Executive Committee, and that we approve the last call made of ten per cent on the stock, and such other calls as may be necessary, to the full amount of the stock subscribed, if the same shall become necessary to permanently insure the success of the enterprise.

Resolved, That we approve the establishment of the "People's Despatch," (a fast freight line,) by the Merchants Union Express Company, and that the same should be patronized by every person sending freight either East or West.

Resolved, That the stockholders' names be published, together with the proceedings of this meeting, in the city papers, and also in the [illegible] dailies.

(Signed) L. D. BRADY, Chairman.
F. B. RICE, Secretary.

E. B. Allen, J. G. Stolp, O. N. Shedd, William Lindsley, L. D. Brady, Frank & Moses, G. W. Quereau, T. H. Haseltine, G. B. Charles, A. J. Hattery, J. B. Jenkins, H. M. Avery, H. C. Mix, J. A. Hinds, W. Haluma, John Coulter, Harrison Albee, C. Wheaton, H. L. Francisco, J. L. Babcock, Jacob Miller, John Pease, J. G. Barr.

The Aurora *Beacon* says: "It will be seen, by the proceedings published above, that the stockholders of the Merchants Union Express Company, of this city, have followed the lead of the stockholders at the East, and had a meeting, at which they have very pointedly stated to the public the issues involved in their controversy with the old express companies — so plain, in fact, that no comment is needed. Every business man should read carefully the action taken at the meeting, and govern himself accordingly. The earnings of the company have more than doubled since its commencement, although the rates are a trifle higher than the old companies—but little more than half of what they formerly were, and soon would be again had they the entire field at their command. All that is wanted is the cordial support of the public, who are most interested in the fight. The stockholders here represent about $100,000 of the stock."

The Punishment of Larceny—The Amended Act.

The amended act in relation to the crime of larceny, as passed at the special session of the Legislature, has been officially received. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all cases of conviction for larceny in any of the Courts of this State, no person shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary unless the property stolen shall be found by the jury to be of the value of fifteen dollars; but in all cases, when the value of the property shall be found to be less than fifteen dollars, the person convicted shall be punished by confinement in the county jail for any term not exceeding one year, and by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and that in case of a second conviction of the offence of petty larceny by any person over the age of eighteen years, the punishment shall be by confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, and on the trial, under an indictment for petty larceny, a duly certified copy of the record of a former conviction and judgment of any court of record in this State for a like offence against the party indicted, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such former conviction, and may be used as evidence against such party. *Provided*, that such former conviction and judgment shall be set forth in apt words in the indictment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall apply to all cases then pending.

Approved June [illegible], 1867.

EUROPE.

Our Special Foreign Correspondence.

English Trades-Unions and the Horrors of Sheffield.

Curious Scenes in the House of Commons.

Young Noblemen Breaking Down.

Visits of English Teachers to American Schools.

The Warfare Against Napoleon's Imperial Policy—France and Mexico.

A Batch of Interesting Parisian Gossip.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

THE TRADES-UNIONS OF ENGLAND AND THE HORRORS OF SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, England, June 29.

I would be telling you a story you know already too well, were I to go over the details of the revelations at Sheffield. Our papers for the last five days have teemed with them, and you have had the particulars. But even our journals do not describe—words cannot—the sort of horror which the confessions of the men who have murdered their fellows with worse than Indian cruelty, to keep up prices in their trade, have occasioned. The danger is that the reaction against Trades Unions altogether, will be so strong that injustice will be done to innocent men, and the Legislature will go too far in the way of interference. The devilish part of the business is that you don't know who to trust. The man who paid the bravos at Sheffield to murder their fellow-workmen, was the life and soul of the Sheffield Trades-Unions, and he had himself denounced these outrages in letters to the papers, and had helped to throw suspicion on some one else! Thus, even the strong denunciations of the Trades-Unions elsewhere are regarded for the moment with suspicion. It is my own belief, after thorough inquiry, that the knot of murderers is now broken up. It was never a numerous one, but it was made hideously formidable by the false standard of honor which was abroad. Many a man at Sheffield, who would have shot himself rather than murdered another, felt it would be mean to try to find out the offender, or to give evidence against him if he were discovered. It is this feeling which secured the perpetrator of these trade-crimes so long. The system of terrorism was so complete that they dared not risk an attack upon it. The moment, however, this commission was appointed, several of the Trades-Unionists themselves determined to make peace with their consciences, and it is their secret communications which have led to the disclosures. It has long been believed at Sheffield, that the prime agent of the atrocities was the Trade-Union leader Broadhead. Five years ago he was pointed out by residents at Sheffield as the man who was the mover. A friend of my own, a Dissenting clergyman of the town, the Rev. Brooke Herford, a gentleman who had offended many wealthy members of his congregation (Unitarian), by his defence of Trades-Unions, summoned the Unionists together one Sunday afternoon, after the committal of one of the most barbarous of the outrages, and two thousand of them met him on that dark wintry day, and listened to language which must have pierced the most case-hardened heart. His words are before me now, and in the light of the late disclosures they seem to burn with fire. He was told beforehand that he was doing a dangerous thing; that possibly a gunpowder can might be thrown down his chimney; or he might be fired at by an assassin, but he persisted in his design of trying to force the men to name the guilty miscreants who were dishonoring their race. The dense mass listened in perfect silence, and several thanked him afterwards, but they dared not do what he asked. "I went to the Infirmary yesterday," said Mr. Herford, "to see the poor sufferers. Such a pitiful sight it was; the old woman sinking towards death, and the young wife lying there with hair all shrivelled up, and her face a mass of seared and festering flesh, and her breasts and body all burnt, and struggling painfully to breathe, with inflamed lungs. If that man, whoever he be, who has done this thing, could have gone there and seen what it is he has done, he would have needed no visible judgment of God to bring down upon his head this curse on him that smiteth his neighbor secretly, for he would have felt that curse gnawing at his heart, and it would have followed him through life."

The Trades-Unions are holding a dense meeting to-day to protest against any supposed connivance on their part with such devilries; but they should know that before they can be considered entirely acquitted, several admissions are required. They must acknowledge that the whole system of forcing men to join them is a violation of liberty; that the endeavor to force the employment of men whom a master does not want to employ, is as bad as it would be were they, the Unionists, compelled to go to a particular shoemaker for their shoes, or a particular butcher's for their meat. The legitimate purpose of Unions is to secure provision against sickness and hard times; to procure information by which those out of work in one place may get employment in another, and the arrangement of such general terms as may be a basis of agreement, equally convenient to masters and men, in trades where large numbers are employed. All that has made Unions detested has arisen from the attempt to enforce some rule which is not equal justice between man and man, to gain some object so lawless that it could only be attained by lawless means. Sheffield, alas! is not the only place where a voluntary bond of brotherhood has been made a galling yoke of tyranny. In many other trades no man is allowed to work unless he is in the Union; in many others, if a working man has taken an independent course, spies have dogged his steps, and every piece of work he has done has been reported to the secret conclaves. In many other towns the requirements and orders of the committees are ardently enforced, and the mandates, when once made known, must be obeyed, or more and more pressure is brought to bear, and dark hints thrown out in smooth and courteous words of which, however, those to whom they are addressed, have known the meaning only too well. There is no slavery in the world to compare with that which some of the Unions exercise over many of their members. At Sheffield, where steel bands were cut; powder placed in the dry grinder's trough, murderous bombshells thrown in chamber windows, and wretches paid to kill the victims by the air gun—the logic of the worst kind of Unions has been legitimately carried out, and the world is aghast at the issue. Heaven send that this may be the close of the dark era of savagery, and that from the investigation of the Sheffield Commission a new life may begin for English industry!

In London the President, Secretary, Treasurer and other members of the London Operative Tailors' Association have been committed for trial on the charge of conspiring "by divers unlawful means, stratagems and devices to impoverish in their trade and business as tailors, divers persons"—the "divers persons" being the master tailors who are harassed by what is known as the picketing system.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS "IN COMMITTEE"—CURIOUS SCENES.

We hope this week to get the Reform Bill out "of committee." A bill is read three times before finally adopted, and between the second and third reading, it passes an examination, clause by clause, in committee. To some the words seem to signify a smaller body of members, and perhaps a different locality from the ordinary House; but this would be a mistake. The only [illegible] is that the sitting is not presided over by the Speaker, but by a member of the House, who is paid a salary as chairman of committees. But there is an actual difference in the character of the proceedings. In committee, the business is carried on by active conversation, and not by set speeches. A member may speak as often as he likes, and constantly suggestions occur to him after he has sat down. The committee on the Reform Bill has had its sittings in the day, and the chamber has been full, for a good deal may turn upon the construction of particular clauses. It is curious to observe that men who succeed in great debates are not the men who are prominent in committee, the active, shrewd, pushing, lawyer-like members are they who raise the best discussions in committee. A House that contains so many barristers finds committee the most trying and dilatory part of the proceedings. A member of the Government proposes a clause. Instantly five gentlemen start to their feet. Only one can speak at a time, and he begins forthwith to complain of the construction of the clause. It allows of such and such an interpretation. The member who follows has made a discovery that the clause has no meaning at all. A third sees the greatest importance in the retention of every syllable, and implores the Government not to give way in a word. As your eye runs down the benches, you see gentlemen critically examining the clause, trying to conceive of some plausible objection to it. As a rule, they keep their tempers remarkably well, softening a hard expression, by uttering it as if it were a joke. The other day Lord Cranbourne, who is too impetuous for this wordy warfare, said that "No man who was not a born fool" could believe so and so; and directly afterwards, little waspish Roebuck stood up and said "he supposed he was a born fool, as he certainly believed in the way referred to;" but Roebuck has a profound respect for a Lord, and he took care to show that he was not at all offended.

Of course this rapid sort of chat on a warm afternoon, is the very seventh heaven of bores. We have several of that family, but the one who stands alone in unapproachable eminence, is the Tory member for a town in Wiltshire, a Mr. Darby Griffith. This gentleman is elderly in years; he dresses remarkably well, and is even faultily amiable; but he is tortured by a devouring desire for speech. When not speaking, he is always thinking how he shall get an opportunity to speak. Anything will do for a subject. Now in committee he is free of the rule which forbids a man to speak twice in the same debate; and he riots in the liberty. He speaks on almost every clause. A "which" in a sentence should be "what." Under certain circumstances (always impossible ones) which he proceeds to describe, what would be the effect of the clause? and so on. [illegible] the fifth time the other evening the House received him with a sort of howl of mingled rage and mirth. But this did not deter him. If he displeases others he satisfies himself, and that is what people of his class think most about.

A VISCOUNT BREAKING DOWN.

There are legislators who cannot even say the little that is expected of them, if they speak at all. In committee, a night or two ago, whilst I was sitting in the gallery, I observed young Lord Milton—the heir to the great earldom of Fitzwilliam, and a plucky young traveller, whose name is known on the two continents—writing something down on a piece of paper. The idea had seized him that he must speak, and presently he rose, and his name was pronounced by the chairman. In an instant his presence of mind forsook him. A sickly, ghastly smile, far more painful to witness than tears, spread over his boyish face, and he attempted [illegible] Again and again he glanced at the paper, but it swam before his eyes, and what he said was disconnected and even absurd. What would he not have given to have been sitting at that moment in a snow hut beyond the Rocky Mountains, eating pemmican with his friend Dr. Cheadle! The House gave him an encouraging cheer; but I have my doubts as to whether cheers do encourage a sufferer at such a moment. At all events, Lord Milton's case was past such restoratives, and his lordship sat down with a vivid sense that he had broken down. Half an hour afterwards, another Earl's son, Lord Amberley, addressed the committee, and with as little purpose, though for opposite reasons. Lord Milton has a fair voice, and if he could only have found language, members would have listened to him. Lord Amberley, on the other hand, enjoys perfect coolness, and is as fluent as a man can be; but he has not the physique to speak so as to be heard if any buzz is going on. He talked for a quarter of an hour on this occasion, but I did not catch a syllable. I saw his lips moving, and that was all. Even the reporters who can almost hear a mole under ground, could not distinguish one of his words. It is true, members were chatting together, but a man with a fair working voice would have borne down these sounds very easily.

Lord Amberley, like Lord Milton, is singularly small of stature. One is fair; the other very dark. Lord Amberley has a neat, or *natty* appearance, while the young hunter of the silver fox is of a "faster" style, and, when not speaking to the House of Commons, seems sensible and ready for adventure.

VISITS OF ENGLISH TEACHERS TO AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

I gave you so much in a recent communication respecting the official report on the American school system by the commissioner who was despatched across the Atlantic for the purpose of investigating the subject, that I scarcely like to say anything more about such English criticisms. But since my last a book has been published which compels me to ask the patience of your readers yet a little further. The work is entitled "A Visit to some American Schools and Colleges," and is written by Miss Sophia Jex Blake, a lady who is devoted to the art of teaching in the higher class of this country, and who, by training and family example, as well as by natural intelligence, has acquired a good deal of knowledge, practical and theoretical, relative to schools and instruction. She was accompanied in her visit by a fellow-teacher, their common object being to give teachers at home some definite notion of the various phases of education in the States.

Miss Blake, like Mr. Fraser, speaks warmly of the cordial kindness shown to her; the only exception being at a female college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the teachers of which refused to allow her to enter the classes, or see anything that was going on. She first visited Oberlin, O., and she is at pains to show how much there is that is truly good, genuine and valuable in that simple community, and that the results it produces are such as are invaluable to the class of students who frequent it. The qualification, as she views things, is the extreme strength of the original Puritan spirit, showing itself in an excited desire for revivals. In so far as the latter depend on a morbid state of spiritual excitement, and that again on imperfectly developed bodily health, there seemed at Oberlin every facility for their advent. "A less robust set of students," she says, "I have seldom seen, with manners gentle and kind, but more subdued than seemed suited to their age had they been in full mental and physical health." At Hillsdale, Mich., the whole tone in this respect seemed much more healthy, and the students were not oppressed with that kind of religious melancholy that one regretted at the other college. Miss Blake was much interested in the "Mary Institute" at St. Louis, where there was very much more teaching than she had seen at the colleges, and also with Antioch and with the High Schools of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Salem and Boston. The Salem Normal School she attended more than a week continuously, and at last her only regret was that she could not transplant the whole affair bodily to England, "that other teachers might share my pleasure in seeing any school so thoroughly well worked as this was by its excellent head master and a first-rate staff of most earnest lady teachers, whose actual erudition was almost overwhelming."

And now let me give a few of this English teacher's conclusions. I may say at first that, like Mr. Fraser, she was astounded at the miserable salaries paid to educationalists in America. It is a standing wonder to both of them, how the public schools and colleges secure the services of such men as they do, for in England there is hardly any more lucrative career open to one who takes high honors at the University, than that which is offered by education. Nevertheless, she bears willing witness to the generally solid education given in the public schools. It seemed that the greatest success was usually reached in the various branches of mathematics and physical science, while the least satisfactory results were obtained in the study of the English and other European languages. But the lady teacher will not allow that the language often heard in America is English at all. This fact, she says, habitually gives English people an impression that Americans with whom they come in contact are very much less educated than is the case. "I found myself," she says, "constantly misled in this way when I came to America, hearing the most barbarous English and the most deplorable pronunciation from many whom I found *afterwards* to be really learned men and women. The same curious defects are apt to run through the tone, the expression, and, in some cases, the handwriting of Americans, who thus do themselves great injustice with Europeans by habitual deficiency in those things which we are wont to regard as the signs and seals of polite education; while, in fact, the women, at least on the western side of the Atlantic, are, as I believe, more thoroughly educated on the whole than those on our own shores. They are certainly far better mathematicians and have often studied classics and physical sciences to an extent that is comparatively rare in England." This question of roughness of manners frequently occurs in the book. At Oberlin the lady visitor was surprised at the queer attitudes indulged in by the students during class hours, and at the incessant spitting that went on then as well as at other times. It struck her with amazement when watching one of the recitations to see young men with their heels poised on the back of the next seat, about on a level with their heads, or their legs stretched out on the seat beside them, while an examination was going on in perhaps quite abstruse branches of study, which are usually in our minds associated with a very considerable degree of culture. Not at Oberlin only, but everywhere, the external accessories of cultivation seemed to her to lag behind the degree of actual study and learning; "and this," she says, "joined to the barbarous English which is so very general, makes it hard for a European to recognize and allow for real scholarship beneath an exterior of person, of speech and of manner which in England hardly ever co-exist with it." The lower classes of America, this lady tells her English readers, do not acknowledge, nor do the higher classes, with some few exceptions, assert that "manners make the man," and so, while straightforward morality is earnestly inculcated, and good and kindly feeling assiduously cultivated, almost no stress is laid on the external laws of politeness. As a rule, the girls seemed considerably more civilized than the young men, partly, she suggests, because the feminine instinct, to a greater degree, forbids those special actions and habits which were peculiarly disagreeable in the latter. Pray observe that the writer who says these hard things dwells much on the kindliness of spirit of Americans, which makes them, she says, so very attractive to those who make any long stay among them.

Another peculiarity to be regretted is the absence of a desire for physical sports. Americans, she says, are much more generally inclined to [illegible] hardship than Englishmen. I think previous travellers have made a remark of this kind, so far as the amusements of schoolboys are concerned.

Setting forth in a paragraph the fruits of the English and American systems, Miss Blake expresses herself in the following terms: "If we look for the very highest scholarship, which will be exceptional everywhere, I suppose that American Universities can hardly compete with those of England; nor should we probably be willing to exchange the education received by some of our boys and girls for anything we could find across the Atlantic; but if we examine the results attained in the two countries for all classes, and both sexes generally, and inquire on which side inclines the balance of average education, we have, I fear, little comparison with America, and must be willing, in all honesty, to yield the palm to her system of public schools."

Chicago was visited, but some offence was given at the railway station, and I think the city suffers thereby. At the baggage room, on going to St. Louis, the two ladies were told to look out their luggage for themselves, and the baggage master indignantly refused to check them a covered travelling bath which went about with them. The part of the station at which they had to wait was a mere cattle-pen, fenced round and open to the air. "Such a place, indeed," she says, "I never saw equalled, save by the cattle-pens on the London docks, where beasts are received from the ships." Perhaps Miss Blake would see something better now, and would even spare you, in another work, her pungent sketch of what, with feminine sarcasm, she designates "Chicago amenities." J. R. R.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, France, June 26.

As I predicted in my last, the Opposition in the legislative body is improving the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the annual appropriation bills for renewing its periodical attacks on the Imperial Government in connection with the expedition to Mexico. During the sessions of yesterday and the day before the Opposition members devoted themselves most assiduously to driving that painful thorn into the sides of the Ministry and the majority. To their persistent efforts the public is indebted for a revelation in regard to the pecuniary results of the French invasion forced out of the Minister of State in the course of the discussion on the days mentioned, that, as it throws full light on a heretofore important hidden incident of the most unsuccessful of Napoleonic enterprises, will not fail to interest the people of the United States.

It will be remembered that the original pretext of the French Government for undertaking the conquest of Mexico was the failure of the Government of the [illegible] Republic to indemnify certain French subjects for the pecuniary losses alleged to have been suffered by them in the course of the successive Mexican revolutions. The Juarez Government, while disputing the justness of some of these spoliation claims, and especially the enormous one of the notorious Jecker, declared itself ready to pay whatever actual damages had been suffered, whenever the condition of the Mexican Treasury permitted it. But Napoleon, in pursuance of his ulterior designs of re-establishing the ascendency of the Latin races on the American continent, was not inclined to wait for the time when the Republic would be again solvent, [illegible] proceeded to install the Austrian Archduke as Emperor. The job of erecting a throne for the latter having been accomplished by French bayonets, a Commission was appointed, consisting in part of Frenchmen, and in part of Mexicans, for the purpose of fixing the amount of indemnities due to French subjects. It commenced its labors early in 1865, but proceeded so slowly, notwithstanding the continuous pressure of the French Government, that they were not completed until the month of July of the same year. The aggregate amount of damages was fixed at forty millions of francs, and this sum was paid, in accordance with a treaty between the Austrian usurper and the French plenipotentiaries, out of the second loan, negotiated in this city and London, in 1865, for the benefit of Maximilian, the French Government receiving a corresponding number of bonds at their market value.

When the bonds were delivered to the French Minister of Finance, the latter part of last summer, they represented a value equal to the amount allotted by the Commission for the indemnification of French subjects. But it is a notorious fact, that not one of the latter has received a farthing of money up to this time. Moreover, it was asserted last fall by certain Liberal journals, and never contradicted, first—that the Minister of Finance had concluded a contract with certain banking houses, to dispose of the Mexican bonds, delivered to him by virtue of the pact with Maximilian, but released the contractors from their obligations after their only partial fulfilment, upon the immense depreciation the bonds experienced, as soon as it was announced that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico; and secondly, that out of the proceeds of the partial negotiation of the bonds, certain parties, entitled to damages, had been paid in full, while the majority of the claimants had been overlooked with undue favoritism.

Basing himself on the said fact and newspaper reports, M. Berryer, the celebrated member of the Paris bar, who has always stubbornly opposed the Mexican expedition, in Friday's session addressed three questions to the Minister of State and Finance, which he elaborated in a lengthy speech, full of strong hits and clever turns. He asked the Minister, M. Rouher, first, whether it was true that a contract for the sale of Mexican bonds in the hands of the Government had been made and afterwards broken by the contractors with the consent of the Minister of Finance. Secondly, whether the common report, that the sums received by the Treasury from the contractors in partial fulfilment of their engagements had been unequitably distributed among the claimants; and thirdly, whether the Government was disposed to lay before the legislative body all the documents relating to the contract for the sale of the bonds and to the other last phases of the Mexican expedition. In elaborating the first question, M. Berryer gave full play to his much-dreaded sarcasm, while dwelling upon the alleged fact that, according to the terms of the contract, the bonds were sold to the contractors for ten per cent less than their then market value, and that the buyers were the same persons that had originally engineered the second Mexican loan at the London and Paris Bourses. "If this be true," he inquired, "why was it that the Minister of Finance sold the bonds at 300 francs when they were worth three hundred and thirty in the open market at the time the contract was concluded? Did he think that the contractors, who, as everybody knows, had cleared twenty millions of francs but a few weeks before out of the second Mexican loan, were entitled to an additional reward for their patriotic interest in Mexican affairs?"

The Minister of Finance and State rose upon the conclusion of M. Berryer's remarks and declared his willingness to answer at once the questions addressed to him. He started out by admitting the conclusion of a contract for the sale of the Mexican bonds and its subsequent failure, and gave the following history of the affair:

In September, 1865, the Government found itself in possession of one hundred and seventy four thousand six hundred and three Mexican bonds, of a nominal value of 500 francs each. On the 28th of the same month, M. Fould, the then Minister of Finance, concluded a contract with M. Pinard, Director of the Bank of Discount of Paris, on behalf of his own bank and a number of French and foreign bankers, under which the bonds were sold to the latter for the sum of fifty-two millions and three hundred and eighty two thousand francs, or 300 francs each. The money was to be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments. Upon the payment of each instalment, a corresponding portion of the bonds were to be surrendered to the buyers. Two clauses, attached to the contract, provided that, in case of the overthrow of the Imperial Government of Mexico, by war or revolution, the contract could be thrown up by the buyers; and moreover, that, if the latter desired it, the terms of payment could be extended from twelve to eighteen months. The payments of the buyers commenced on the first of November, 1865, and were made from that time until January, when M. Pinard notified the Minister, that the buyers claimed the privilege, under the second clause, of extending their payments to eighteen months. This was granted by M. Fould. Subsequently two additional payments were made, until the total amount paid had reached the sum of twenty-four millions of francs. But with the official announcement in the *Moniteur* in the early part of April, 1866, of the intention of the French Government to withdraw its army from Mexican soil, the rapid tumble down of the Mexican bonds began. In less than a month they fell from 325 to 170. Then the buyers applied to be released from their contract under the terms of the second clause, and the Government, or rather the Minister of Finance, complied with their request. Hence, the failure to realize the whole amount allotted by the Commission to the claimants of indemnities, no attempt having since been made to sell the bonds remaining on the hands of Government. M. Rouher admitted that, in consequence of the throwing up of the contract, the Treasury has suffered a loss of between twenty-eight and twenty-nine millions of francs.

To the second question of M. Berryer, the Minister of State and Finance replied that the current report of a prejudicial distribution of the money realized on the bonds among a portion of the claimants was absolutely without foundation. As to the demand for the communication of the documents in possession of the Government regarding the [illegible] contract, and the last phases of the Mexican expedition, he expressed himself ready to lay all the papers relating to M. Fould's transaction before the Chambers, but he refused point blank to make the correspondence between the Government and its last special envoys to Mexico on the one hand, and Maximilian on the other, public at the present time. M. Berryer was not slow in discovering the weak points of M. Rouher's reply, and pointing them out in his rejoinder. He insisted upon being informed as to M. Fould's reasons for negotiating the bonds ten per cent below the market value, upon which point M. Rouher had vouchsafed no explanation. But he did not obtain the information he wanted. M. Rouher replied a second time, but said nothing to clear up the mystery.

As the case now stands, it looks certainly very bad for ex-Minister Fould. The fact that he allowed a clear profit of ten per cent to the contractors, looks very suspicious. All the latter had to do was to step into the market with the first instalments of bonds delivered to them, and realize a profit of about half a million of francs on each lot. There seems to be no conceivable reason why the Government should not have pocketed this margin itself. Again, was it not more in the interest of the buyers than in that of the Government, that the two clauses were incorporated in the contract? What object had the sale as long as the buyers were authorized to throw up their contract in the only event that could make the purchase unprofitable to them? It was certainly a very one-sided bargain, the risk being all on the side of the Government. Moreover, when the ex-Minister released the contractors, the contingency provided for in the second clause had not yet arrived. The withdrawal of the French troops took place ten months later, and Maximilian's throne fell only after the lapse of a whole year. It was extraordinary charity, if nothing worse, on the part of M. Fould, to save the very men who had made tens of millions out of their Mexican business, from harm by saddling the French people with the loss of twenty-eight millions arising from the non-fulfilment of the contract. A transaction like this would bring general denunciation upon its author in the United States. But in France Ministers are sacred persons. Every Liberal editor thinks what I expressed in the foregoing, But none dares print his thoughts, for they all know but too well that prosecution and fines and imprisonment would be the certain result.

As it is, the French expectants of indemnities are doomed to disappointment. M. Rouher said in his reply to M. Berryer that the money paid by the contractors is lying in the Treasury. But as the Government claims nearly half of it as a portion of the costs of the expedition, which Maximilian agreed to pay, they will at best get only about fifty per cent of their claims, if the Government should act in good faith towards them and divide the rest of the money equally among them. Thus, it appears that, in consequence of M. Fould's remarkable transaction,—which it is now whispered, cost him his *portefeuille*—Napoleon experiences, in addition to the disgrace of the failure of his monarchical schemes in Mexico, the mortification of finding himself minus two-thirds of the money that he squeezed out of Mexico at the cost of many thousands of lives and many hundreds for the benefit of his injured subjects. But he can console himself with the reflection that this twenty-eight millions are but a small item on the account of losses under the head of Mexico, the aggregate amount of which, as will be shown by the Liberals in the further discussions on the subject of the budget, will not be much below a thousand millions of francs.

The Minister of State and Finance tried to justify his refusal to lay the last correspondence between the Government and Maximilian before the Chamber, on the ground that, under existing circumstances, it might add to the precariousness of the situation of the latter. He professed to be animated solely by motives of humanity and tender regard for the personal safety of the unfortunate Prince, as he called him, and appealed to M. Berryer and his party to practice the same humane sentiments by abstaining from further pressure for the desired information. But some phrases, which M. Rouher dropped in the course of his remarks, warrant the inference that a very different motive was in reality at the bottom of his declination to produce the correspondence and report, especially named by M. Berryer, of General Castelnau, one of the Emperor's aides, who, it will be remembered, was sent to Mexico last winter for the purpose of prevailing on Maximilian for the withdrawal of the French army. M. Rouher said, "In view of the grave circumstances which at present surround the Sovereign of Mexico, it would be inconvenient to give publicity to documents that might indicate certain estrangements, certain disputes, and certain conflicts between the Government of France and that of Mexico." This is a vague yet formal admission on the part of the French Government of the correctness of the newspaper reports that circulated some months ago, to the effect that there was a violent rupture between Napoleon and his victim, when the latter realized that his seducer meant to leave him to his fate, and it shows plainly that it is not so much delicate regard for the dethroned Emperor as fear of the scandal the details of the quarrel between him and Napoleon would no doubt produce, that makes the Government so anxious to withhold the papers in question from publicity. It is a public secret here that Maximilian made a formal threat to General Castelnau to publish his correspondence with Napoleon in revenge for his desertion by the French and in order to justify his own part in the Mexican drama before contemporaneous mankind. Now a publication of documents bearing upon the final differences between the two Emperors by the French Government would no doubt provoke Maximilian into telling his side of the story, and this is exactly what Napoleon is anxious to prevent. That the generous considerateness, professed by M. Rouher for Juarez's captive is nothing but a mask, is proved by the confiscation on yesterday of all the English papers that contained the proclamation purporting to have been issued by Maximilian during the siege of Queretaro, in which he is said to ascribe his failure to consolidate his throne to the non-fulfilment of the promises held out to him by Napoleon. Owing to the confiscation, we here in Paris do not know the exact terms of the proclamation, but that it is not flattering to the French autocrat may be inferred from the assiduity with which the police searched on yesterday for the foreign papers containing the document. Should Maximilian regain his liberty, the public will no doubt be treated by him to some rich disclosures.

A good deal of commotion has been produced in the political spheres of Paris by the explanations given last week by Earl Derby and Lord Stanley in the two Houses of the English Parliament, relative to the nature of the obligations imposed, according to the interpretation of the English Government, upon the contracting Powers by the guarantee of neutrality in the treaty concluded at the recent London Conference. The French politicians are very much inclined to chuckle over the construction of the treaty by the two English Ministers, according to which the guarantee in reality amounts to nothing at all. It seems certainly passing strange, this declaration of the spokesmen of the English Cabinet, within six weeks after the conclusion of the treaty, that, according to the view of the English Government, in case of an infraction of the neutrality by any of the contracting Powers, each guarantor, while liable to be called upon for an active intervention, was at liberty to intervene or not, as he saw fit, under the terms of the treaty, the guarantee being only a collective, and not an individually binding one. What practical value has the guarantee, when each party of the contract is free to decline the use of force to prevent the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg territory? Frederick the Great once said that territorial guarantees were nothing but *filigree* work. This definition would certainly apply to the London treaty, if it really partakes of the flimsy nature ascribed to it by Earl Derby and Lord Stanley. Those in France that, two months ago, wanted war with Prussia anyway, are exceedingly edified at the declarations of the latter. Girardin sings out lustily, "Oh! didn't I tell you the Conference would result in nothing." For my part, I do not wonder that Lords Russell and Houghton take decided issue with the Government interpretation, and I am confident that the cry of "perfidious Albion" will be once more raised throughout Germany.

The sounds of the paeans of peace, chanted by the official press of France and Germany on the occasion of the visits of the Czar and King of Prussia to Paris, have hardly died away, yet we already hear of new complications, that threaten to shake the scarcely established *entente cordiale* between France and Prussia. Now it is little Denmark that bids to create a point of difference between those two great Powers. Acting, if common report be believed, under the advice of France, she has peremptorily refused to accept the proposition of Prussia as to the manner of the retrocession of North Schleswig, provided for by the treaty of Prague. I would not be surprised if France, to whose influence the insertion of the stipulation in question in the treaty was mainly due, found herself again seriously at loggerheads with Prussia in the course of a few weeks. But what of the general predictions of lasting peace, with which the European public was congratulated on the auspicious result of the London Conference? Alas! there will be thieves as long as there is property to steal; the peoples of the Old World will not be safe from the scourge of war as long as the immense standing armies are maintained.

The event of the week just closed attracting the most attention of the public, was the revival of "Hernani," one of Victor Hugo's earliest and most successful dramatic compositions, at the Theatre Francais, the classic temple of the French drama. The performance took place on Thursday evening, and attracted the largest crowd that has assembled in that celebrated theatre for many years. The most distinguished *literati*, artists and composers, the leading journalists and Liberal politicians, and a host of political sympathizers with the renowned exile, of which students formed the largest portion, were in attendance. The vast audience made the performance the occasion for both a most fervid ovation to the genius of the poet and a significant manifestation of sympathy with his political martyrdom. Even the Government papers admit that a more enraptured public had never been seen in any Parisian theatre. All the evening the most frantic outbursts of enthusiasm, such as only excited Frenchmen are capable of, interrupted the progress of the play. The most striking passages were greeted with general shouts of "*Vive Hugo!*" and showers of bouquets fell upon the stage whenever one of these was well rendered by the actors. At one time, when a passage containing a political allusion was skipped by the performers, a tremendous uproar ensued, thousands of voices shouting out against the omission. The wife of the author was present and became the object of general attention. Altogether it was a most remarkable spectacle, demonstrating most strikingly the real state of political sentiment among the most intelligent classes of the French capital. The echo of the magnificent tribute to his poetical greatness and political consistency must have swelled the heart of the exile on the lonely rocks of Guernsey with just pride. The general wonder is that the Government permitted this opportunity for a great political demonstration that has produced a profound impression here and throughout France to be afforded to the hostile portion of the public. As to the piece itself, it has been well defined as an unique specimen of literary archaeology. It is replete with the eruptive modes of expression and erratic plunges and flights of thought, that characterise all of the poet's productions, and would prevent, in my opinion, its finding favor with an American or English public.

The ascension of the monster balloon, to which I referred in my last, came off to-day. It took more than five hours to fill the great air ship. An idea of its dimensions may be formed from the fact that no less than eight thousand yards of silk were employed in its construction, that it required six thousand cubic feet of gas to fill it and that, when filled, it had a height of nearly two hundred feet. Instead of the ordinary basket it carried a small house, constructed of wicker work. The lower portion of the house consisted of two small rooms, containing, besides cooking utensils, mattresses, tables and chairs, small photographic and printing establishments. The upper portion formed a platform on which the scientific aeronauts were to make their scientific observations. The total weight, including the navigators carried up by the balloon, was nearly six tons. Seven persons went up, among them Nadar, the enterprising photographer, who got up the monster at his own expense, three scientific gentlemen and a reporter of *La Liberte*. Several hundred thousand people witnessed the ascension. Two companies of soldiers were furnished by the Government to hold the balloon after it was filled, and while the house was being attached to it. The sky being covered, the "Giant"—so M. Nadar baptized his craft—disappeared behind the clouds within a few seconds after it started. It was a great sight to see the huge body rush into the dense vapors, to be suddenly engulfed by them like a foundering ship by the sea. At this writing nothing is as yet known of the experience of the travellers. It was not their intention to make their aerial way to a distance, but simply to sail as high as possible, and descend in the immediate vicinity of Paris, after making certain meteorological observations.

It is announced that Michel Chevalier, the celebrated political economist, free-trade champion and member of the French Senate, has been deputed to compile the official report of the Imperial Commission on the Universal Exposition. Being a man of the most comprehensive acquirements, a fluent writer, with large experience in the same kind of work (he has compiled two reports on the Universal Expositions of 1855 and 1862), no better selection could be made for the important task. As he is to have the assistance of a number of specialists, he is confident of being able to complete the report before the close of the Exposition.

Madame Raimbeaux, the wife of the Imperial equerry who contributed materially to the safe escape of the Czar on the 6th instant, by intervening between him and the would-be assassin, has just received a most magnificent present from the Empress of Russia, in acknowledgment of her husband's services to the Emperor. It consists of a most magnificent diamond necklace and a comb of pearls and precious stones. The largest of the diamonds of the necklace weighs ten carats, and is valued at four thousand dollars. None weigh less than two carats. The total value of the necklace and comb is no less than eighty thousand dollars in gold—a most royal present! I need hardly say that Madame Raimbeaux is the object of general envy among the ladies of the Court. A curious fact is, that, tempted by the reports of the lavish liberality of the Czar, no less than forty-eight persons have written letters to the Prefect of Police, each claiming to have been the first person that seized the would-be assassin.

One of the Tennessee State Militia Maliciously Shot by a Merchant.

[From the Nashville Press, July 10th.]

We read yesterday the official report in the case of Martin Jones, a member of a militia company stationed at Tullahoma, who was shot by a merchant of that town named De Witt Bennett. We have already mentioned this matter, which is a most shameful and outrageous affair. It seems that Jones, with a companion, entered Bennett's store and asked for twenty plugs of tobacco, which was handed them, and one of them started for the door in a sort of playful manner, as if they did not design to pay for it. That the men did not intend to run away with the package is evident from the fact that Bennett was allowed to replace it behind the counter when the men could easily have run out at the [illegible] and escaped. The men retired [illegible] the store and Bennett, exasperated, closed the door after them and commenced immediately to search for a pistol, asking two or three men to lend him one. Two persons who were in the store, knowing Bennett's vindictive character, tried to quiet him, but they met with poor success. After a few minutes Jones and his companion returned, and knocked for admittance at the door and then at the window. Bennett started for the latter, threw it open, and with his revolver fired at Jones, the ball taking effect in the head, and producing instant death. A Coroner's jury was called, and an investigation had, which resulted in a verdict of malicious shooting. Bennett fled, and has not yet been captured. It is to be hoped that he will be secured and brought to a speedy punishment.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Senator Trumbull in Congress on Monday, July 8, 1867.

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's motion, and the Reconstruction Bill was taken up.

MR. TRUMBULL. Before proceeding further in the consideration of this bill, I deem it necessary to present to the Senate some of the considerations which, in my own judgment, and in the judgment of the committee, have rendered this legislation necessary; and, also, to explain the provisions of the bill which has been reported. The necessity for this legislation arises entirely out of what is conceived to be a misconstruction of the Reconstruction Acts passed at a former session of Congress. Properly interpreted and carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived, it is believed that this additional legislation would have been unnecessary. The occasion which gave rise to these Reconstruction Acts was this: It was believed, on the part of Congress, that no legal Government existed in the rebel States, and that those States were still properly subject to military control. This was the theory upon which Congress acted. This was the evil which it was designed to remedy, and these bills, known as the Reconstruction Acts, were intended to furnish the machinery for inaugurating proper civil Governments in these States, and restore them to their legitimate positions in the Union. If Congress was wrong in this position, then this whole legislation is wrong, has no foundation, and cannot be sustained. For a moment I will ask the attention of the Senate to consider that question. What was the condition of the country when these bills were passed, or rather of those rebel States? Five, yes, sir, six years before, the legitimate State Governments in every one of them had been overthrown by force of arms, and the armies of the country had taken full and complete possession of these rebel States, and had set up hostile Governments in every one of them. They were as completely hostile to the United States as was the Government of Great Britain during the war of 1812. They raised armies and sought to maintain their hostile attitude. Every vestige of loyal authority, so far as the United States were concerned, was utterly overthrown. After a protracted war of four years, attended with great expense and great loss of life, the Government of the United States succeeded, by force of arms, in crushing out these inimical Governments—in overthrowing the enemy. What, then, was the condition of the people in the spring of 1865 in those rebel States? Confessedly, they had no civil Governments whatever; the Governments that existed before the war had been for years extinguished, overthrown and destroyed. The Governments of the enemies of the country we ourselves, by force of arms, had put down. Now, as a necessity resulting from this conflict of arms and growing out of the belligerent character of this contest, our military had control over the people of these States. Why? Because there was no other Government there. The enemy's Government, of course, could not be tolerated, because, at an expense of millions and hundreds of millions of money and thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives, we had destroyed it. The enemies of the Government had destroyed the legitimate Governments. Then, to prevent anarchy and to preserve the peace, our Military Commanders had authority to control temporarily the people whom they had conquered, for this was a vast conquest, it was the overthrow of the Government of the enemy; and the authority of our armies to govern them by the power of the General and the soldiers was just as complete in Carolina as in California when we conquered it from the Mexicans. I think all will admit that for some period of time—some make it shorter than others—but for some period of time, whether a day or a week, a month or a year, the military had authority to preserve the peace and to govern the country as far as necessary for that purpose, until civil Governments could be inaugurated. Now, how long this military Government could be continued is a question left in the direction of the sovereign power of the United States, exercising its authority in the spirit of our institutions, and in subordination of the Constitution. I agree, Sir, that this military power should not be continued a day longer than is necessary to the restoration of civil Government in these rebel States which are loyal to the Union and true to the Constitution. But how long that is to be is to be decided by the circumstances of which the sovereign Government, the Congress of the United States, is to judge, not the Executive, nor the judicial tribunals. It is a question over which the judicial tribunals can have no jurisdiction. They cannot try political questions; they will be bound by the decisions of the other Departments of the Government. Now, sir, this military authority was continued by the President of the United States for a time, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, and rightfully continued. The President of the United States, then, when this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil Governments in these States. Had the civil Governments which he undertook to inaugurate been managed by men true to the country and loyal to the flag, they would have been recognized, and this whole question would have been settled long ago. But, unfortunately, the enemies of the country—the very men who set up the hostile Governments, which cost so much money and blood to overthrow—took possession of new Governments; and the Congress of the United States, when it assembled, finding this to be the condition of things, and that the President had withdrawn the military powers and left these Governments in the hands of the very men who had controlled them during the war, decided that they were not legal Governments, but provisional merely; not absolutely null and void, but existing by sufferance only. Congress then proceeded to declare that—there being no legal Governments in those States—the military power should be restored, and should be exercised over those States until civil Governments could be set up therein. Mr. Trumbull then adverted to the opinion of the Attorney General, which he characterized as in many respects preposterous; and in conclusion he explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate.

The Steady Progress of Republicanism.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 3.]

Speaking of the Democratic party, the *Enquirer* says: "Why should we thus kindle against us the animosities of a great party that rules in a number of the States and divides others, and that grows stronger with every revolution of the political wheel?"

The *Enquirer* is mistaken. The Democratic party does not rule in a number of the States. There are but four States in the Union that are even partially controlled by the Democrats, as far as we are informed—Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. In Connecticut, the Governor is a Democrat, while the Legislature is Republican. The Democrats, in no sense implying power, "divide" other States, and there is not an iota of evidence to show that the Democratic party "grows stronger with every revolution of the political wheel." That party is as weak as water. It scarcely deserves the name of party at all.

"Kindle animosities!" Why, we ask, should the people of Virginia kindle against them the animosities of a party that *is great*—great in numbers, energy, resources, power—the Republican party—a party that dominates over almost every Northern State and has undisputed control over the Federal Government?

If those who were Confederates engage against this party, and vote and work against it, what can they expect from it in the way of kindness? Nothing. Do they expect to defeat that party and prevent it from carrying out its policy? If so, they expect an impossibility. That party is the Government, and its will is the law. We do not exaggerate. All that is necessary is for it to say what Congress shall do, and it is done. The resolve of a Republican caucus to-day becomes to-morrow the law of the land by the enactment of Congress, and there is no power of successful resistance to it anywhere—in the Supreme Court, the Executive, the army, the navy, the North, and, least of all, the South. It is idle to say it cannot do this or dare not do that. Its power, humanly speaking, is only limited by the will of the Northern masses, by indeed its own will, for the Northern masses and the Republican party are one and the same. As to *dare not*, it dare attempt anything. A party that hesitated not to undertake the subjugation of the Southern States at a cost of five hundred thousand lives and three thousand millions of dollars, to emancipate four millions of slaves, to enforce martial law throughout the whole North, to give suffrage to the emancipated slaves, to change the Constitution in the most important particulars, is not likely to halt at inferior undertakings. Is it not, of all the unreasonable things, the most unreasonable to expect it to be afraid after it has done these things to undertake and complete the reconstruction of the Southern States in its own way, and to the ruin of those who oppose it? We can very well understand why we should not do anything to "kindle against us the animosities" of this "great party."

[From the Norfolk Day Book.]

The debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, upon the credentials of the members elect from the State of Kentucky, goes to prove what we have all along insisted upon, that a Republican policy must be adopted at the South, to ensure the acceptance of any Constitution we may send up, and the admission of any members of Congress we may elect. The State of Kentucky stands in a different position from any State now included in the military districts, because she has never been really, nor even technically, out of the Union, and has not lost representation in Congress. Yet, so stern and unyielding is the Republican test which is now to govern in the admission of members of Congress, that her Representatives are refused qualification, until a committee has investigated their "loyalty," not to say their Republicanism. What madness and folly, then, would it be for the people of Virginia to elect men, either to their State Convention or to Congress, who could not stand the test which will be even more rigidly enforced in their case!

So in the support given to the Kentucky delegation by the Democrats of the House, as evinced by the speech of Mr. Brooks, we see the same disposition to encourage opposition at the South to the policy of the Government—the same empty professions of concern for our rights and our interests—the same attempt to bid for our support of the Democratic party, which we can no longer trust, because it is powerless in the Government and the country. Self-preservation forbids us to listen for a moment to the voice of this "charmer, charming never so wisely."

We cannot believe that our people are any longer so stiff-necked and rebellious as to be oblivious to their true interest. It is our wisdom now, when we are cut loose from all the old parties, and have nothing in common with them, to adapt our policy to the circumstances by which we are surrounded—to work for our own true interests. There will be no peace, no safety, no protection for us, until, by our proper action, we have carried Virginia back into the Union. This is what we have to do at present—and wise men always adapt the means to the end. It is high time that we had ceased all argument about abstract questions, abandoned the pursuit of shadows, subdued false pride; and now we should address ourselves seriously to realities—the practical live issues—which are before us for deliberate and conservative action. It is to the Republican party we are to look, as to the controlling influence of the Government and of the country, for the success of all the measures of reconstruction; and it is therefore evident that the policy which is to control our action being dictated by them, must be conformed to in our work of reconstruction.

For these reasons we attach importance to the new movement of the people of Albemarle, approve of the recommendation of their third resolution, and attract attention to it, as a proper basis of action:

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens of Virginia to elect to the Constitutional Convention, soon to be held, men of character and intelligence, whose attachment to the Union will give assurance of a hearty co-operation in the permanent re-establishment of the unity of the American people."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

A "Pretty Waiter Girl" Assassinates Her Paramour on a Public Street.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, July 10.]

The *Bulletin* of yesterday morning contained the facts of a dreadful murder, which took place at the corner of Main and Poplar streets, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, in which Charlie Wilson, the Treasurer of the Varieties Theatre, was the victim, and Lottie Sherwood, a waitress in the same establishment, the supposed murderess. The frightful tragedy is to some extent enveloped in mystery, although the general opinion seems to be that the girl Sherwood fired the fatal shot. She denies the fact, and declares that she would not have killed the man she loved so well. For some time past the pair have been living together as man and wife, in a house on Poplar street, a short distance from the place where the dreadful affair took place. It is well known that they were not married, but they appeared to live together on amicable terms, and were seldom given to quarrelling. The girl, like many of her class, was subject to fits of jealousy. While engaged in her occupation as waitress at the Varieties she seldom spoke to anyone, unless when accosted, and she appeared to be of a morose disposition. She is possessed of a handsome figure, and at one time was considered the finest looking courtesan in the city of Cincinnati. She came to this city early in the year, and has been engaged at the Varieties for several months, where she has always conducted herself in a respectable manner. She dressed well, but not gaudily, and was careful of her earnings, and at the time of committing the rash act which sent her "lover" unshriven into eternity, she had, it is said, several hundreds of dollars deposited in her own name, while she was possessed of some valuable jewelry. She is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, where it is said her parents reside, but with whom she had no communication for a lengthened period. Her victim was a native of Schuylerville, New York State, and his real name was Laurence A. Perritt, although he was generally known as Charlie Wilson. For what reason he changed his name is not known. He has a sister living at Saratoga, and it is said his widowed mother lives in Schuylerville.

THE TRAGEDY.

On the evening of Monday the supposed murderess—the word "supposed" is used as there is no direct proof she fired the fatal shot—Lottie Sherwood, sent word to the proprietors of the theatre, by Wilson, that she was unable to attend to her duties that evening, on account of sickness. Whether this was a *ruse* or not to get Wilson out of the way while she entertained "company," is not known. Be that as it may, Wilson must have suspected something of the kind, for he left the establishment at an early hour in the evening. What took place up till one o'clock in the morning between the pair is not known.

THE FATAL SHOT.

About that time the report of a pistol was heard on Main street, near Poplar, and several policemen ran in the direction of the place where the shot was fired. A man who proved to be Charlie Wilson was seen staggering across Poplar street, and as he was about to fall to the ground he was caught by Officer Wilson, and in answer to an inquiry, said, "Lottie shot me," and almost immediately afterwards expired. When the shot was fired the policeman saw a woman dressed in white running across Poplar street at a rapid rate, in the direction of the place where Wilson and Lottie lived. When the alarm of the murder was given, the girl came down to the place where her "lover" lay dead, and throwing herself down on the corpse, she indulged in a paroxysm of grief and called on "her Charlie to come back to life," and cried and sobbed as if her heart would break.

HER CONDUCT IN JAIL.

During the entire day the unfortunate woman indulged in great grief, and exclaimed often that she wished she was dead, and asked a person who called to see her to pull out his pistol and kill her on the spot. She also said that if she had only a pistol or a knife she would not be long in this world after "her Charlie." After such exclamations she would indulge in another burst of violent grief, exclaiming that she wished she was dead, as she had nothing now to live for, that her Charlie was gone. When asked what she wished done with the body, she said she did not care, unless she could get out to see it decently buried. In the evening she was more calm, although she frequently asked when she would be taken out for examination. She seems to indulge in the hope that she will soon be set at liberty.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

A British Consul Shot Dead in Three Hours After His Marriage—Jealousy and Envy the Cause.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, July 8.]

The town of Brunswick was on Friday afternoon last, about four o'clock, thrown into a state of the wildest excitement in consequence of a most tragic occurrence, in which one man lost his life at the hands of another, under the following circumstances:

As Mr. E. G. Westmoreland, Acting British Consul, was sitting on the steps of his office, in the afternoon, and at the time stated—his wife sitting in his office—and while he was engaged in conversation with Judge Martin, he was approached by Captain E. J. Martin, who was in company with Mr. Phleistecher. When the Captain had come within a few paces of Mr. Westmoreland he drew a small pistol and fired a shot at the latter, the ball taking effect just above the right groin. Mr. Westmoreland immediately arose and started to walk away, but had only proceeded a few yards when the Captain fired a second shot, inflicting a wound in the central part of the breast. Mr. Westmoreland at once seized hold of the Captain and asked him, "What have I ever done to you, Martin? You have shot [illegible]!" and began sinking down to the ground. He never spoke again, and lived about fifteen minutes.

Immediately after the commission of the deed Captain Martin surrendered himself to a soldier who happened to be in the vicinity, giving up the pistol, and both proceeded to the Ocean House, where Martin was boarding.

The news of the fearful tragedy spread like wild-fire through the town, and in a short time a large crowd of excited people had gathered about the house, threatening to lynch Martin, who was detained in custody by Lieutenant D. G. Risley of the Forty-second Regulars, who is stationed at Brunswick, until a warrant was obtained from Judge Houston, of the County Court, upon which he was turned over to the civil authorities, he waiving an examination on the charge, Sheriff Dubose taking him into custody. He was subsequently sent to the steamer Sylvan Shore, under guard of Deputy Marshal W. F. Burns and Chief of Police J. E. Dart and their *posse*, brought to this city on Saturday afternoon last for safe keeping, and lodged in the county jail. He will doubtless be detained here until the next meeting of the Superior Court of Glynn County in October next, when his trial will take place.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Westmoreland, and a verdict of "murder" rendered.

Captain Martin had not been on speaking terms with Mr. Westmoreland on account of a personal difficulty which had estranged them two months ago, growing out of a duel.

It seems that Mr. Westmoreland had challenged the Captain, who accepted, but owing to the interference of friends, the affair was settled. The seconds on each side had been appointed—Amelia Island selected for the duel, and the fact of the non-arrival of the boat afforded the opportunity of an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Westmoreland and the Captain were both seeking the hand of a daughter of Colonel C. L. Schlatter, of Brunswick—a young lady of remarkable personal charms and high intellectual ability, and to whom Mr. Westmoreland was married at eleven o'clock on the morning of the day which witnessed the death of her husband. They were to have visited Savannah on their bridal tour.

Captain Martin, the chief actor in this terrible affair, is a rice planter, owning quite an extensive plantation on the Altamaha River. Mr. Westmoreland was quite extensively engaged in the lumber business at Brunswick, and was running several saw-mills in conjunction with General Gordon. Captain Martin is a nephew of General Edward Johnson, of Virginia, on whose staff he served during the war. Captain Martin and his unfortunate victim, Mr. Westmoreland, were well known in the community at Brunswick, and were respected citizens and men of considerable wealth. A pall of gloom has been thrown over the entire town by this sad and unexpected event.

The Illinois State Fair.

[From the Quincy Republican, July 12.]

The members of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Association held a meeting at the Fair Grounds, yesterday afternoon, and another meeting at the Quincy House last night. The principal business transacted consisted of offering the additional amount of $1,500 extra as premiums; $1,000 for the best horse, mare or gelding for speed; $400 "sweepstakes" premium for best bull of any age, and $100 for best cow. No decision has yet been reached in regard to the matter of renting the fair grounds prepared and owned by the Adams County Agricultural and Horticultural Association. The Committee expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the prospect and the progress of matters thus far. There [illegible] satisfaction—only the lack of the promised and much needed street railroad.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

From Toledo to Decatur—Decatur to Bloomington—The Crops—Fruit Crops—Bad Practice [illegible] Orchards—Where is the Sorghum?—Seed Beds for Field Culture—Coal [illegible] Bloomington—A New [illegible]—Ashley House and [illegible]—Bloomington—Sheep [illegible] and Cheese—A Reaper Trial—The Marsh Harvester—Why go Out of the State for our Implements?

[Agricultural Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 8, 1867.

FROM TOLEDO TO DECATUR.

The crops along this route are winter [illegible] spring wheat, rye, corn, flax, oats and [illegible] Winter wheat and rye are being cut, and the hay has been ready for a week past, but the corn crop has so fully occupied the labor of the farmer that the other has had to be neglected. The late planted corn is coming forward rapidly, and if it can be well cultivated may yet make a fine crop; but, with hay and harvesting, it must be [illegible] neglected. With the exception of the backwardness of the corn, all crops [illegible] remarkably well. In passing along [illegible] of the potato bug is visible, and the [illegible] looks vigorous. The apple trees are well loaded, but the orchards [illegible] abundant.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western (formerly Great Western of Illinois) is in good order, good substantial bridges are being [illegible] and fencing on both sides of the track [illegible] progress. Since its completion to Warsaw it has had a constantly increasing [illegible] from the East.

FROM DECATUR TO BLOOMINGTON.

The same may be said in regard to field crops, with the exception that every twelve miles you go north there is about a day's difference in their growth, and at Bloomington the winter wheat and rye is quite green.

On this route is a large number of young orchards, but most of them, I regret to state, are sown to oats, rye or wheat, but mostly to oats. It would seem that there had been abundant experience of the damaging effects of the small grains in the young orchards to put a stop to the practice; but it appears that this is not the case along this route. As we go north the apple crop thins out, and at this point the prospect is very slim indeed.

SORGHUM.

In this ninety miles I notice little sorghum. Does the "military" necessity for its culture no longer exist? or has bad manufacture or quackery ruined it? Most certain it is rapidly disappearing from our State. What is the cause? Will not some of our correspondents enlighten us on the subject?

SEED BEDS FOR FIELD CULTURE.

The necessity of surface drainage is everywhere apparent. Much of the late planting is due to this cause. We cannot tile drain as in England, on account of its great cost, and mole draining on tillable land is of great value; but we can lay our lands in seed beds without any extra cost. All we have to do is to lay off lands, say two rods wide, and back-furrow them, leaving an open dead-furrow. Continue to plow these lands the same way for three or four years, taking care to clean out the dead furrow, and we have good surface drainage. Of course the lands must be laid off in the direction of the natural drainage, and that we secure proper outlets for the surplus water. This plan is extensively practised in orchard culture, and with eminent success. There is no reason why it may not succeed equally well in field culture.

COAL VS. WATER.

The coal vein at this point is some [illegible] hundred feet below the surface, and the first attempt to reach it has thus far been a failure, on account of an excess of water in the soil, and many persons here fear that this will prevent the sinking of a shaft down to the coal. The seam is supposed to be [illegible] feet thick.

D., V., B. AND P. R. R.

The above road is to fill in a wanting link to another great line of railway, that is to cross the State, connecting Danville, Champaign, Bloomington and Pekin, and giving them an eastern outlet for farm products and a direct connection with the country to the northwest, which will need the fruit and cereals of this rich belt of country. A large meeting was held yesterday at this place at which assurances were given that the work would soon be in a vigorous course of prosecution. There is one feature in this enterprise not to be commended, and that is the subscription to the stock by towns along the line. The history of all such subscriptions is that, in the end, they are swallowed up by some hocus pocus or other. It is sometimes desirable to make public donations, or we should not be benefited, but all beyond this is thrown away. If the farmers along this line of road expect that their respective towns will soon receive dividends on their subscriptions, they will be disappointed in any such result, for it is not in accordance with the genius that manages these new railroad enterprises.

THE ASHLEY HOUSE.

This house is one of the largest in the State, in fact much too large for the present business of the city. It has a curious and significant history, one that has oft been repeated, not only in the building up of Western towns, but in the making up of large fortunes by speculators. In the year 185[illegible] a young adventurer with some three thousand dollars came West, thinking that if he was pleased with the country he would just finish it up and invite the world to come West. With this view he purchased the land, on time, and contracted for the erection of a hotel that should eclipse any west of the mountains. Up went the walls, on credit, to the tune of eighty thousand dollars; but credit refused to complete the structure, and the mechanics had a white elephant on their hands of decidedly elephantine proportions. The Normal University had been located at Normal, and it was too early in the day for the Industrial College, and there was no other resort but to await the slow progress of events. At last a man by the name of Ashley came West to look at the country with a view to an investment that would pay. Around him gathered the contractors who held the walls of the hotel. They offered it to him at ten thousand dollars, but it was refused. The citizens came to the rescue and subscribed two thousand dollars bonus, upon condition that the house should be put in working order. Thus the building and the lot that had cost eighty thousand dollars was sold for eight thousand, or ten per cent of its cost—just about the per cent that depositors have been in the habit of getting out of our old Illinois banks when they came to a dead halt. It required twenty five thousand dollars to put the house in order, and now the stores in the first story pay an annual rent of eight thousand dollars, while the hotel commands only two thousand. It is well kept by Major General G. S. Smith.

Another ten years and there may be sufficient trade to fill such a house, but our young towns may in this take a lesson in regard to overgrown hotels, not to place too much confidence in adventurers who support themselves on credit, or in daily anticipation of remittances from their dear uncle in the East.

BLOOMINGTON

is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and will continue to hold a good position among our inland cities.

McLean County has been well known for its fine stock, and the next step will be cheese and butter. Some genius in the county conceived the idea of a law that would give him the monopoly of cheese making in the county, and but for the veto of Governor Oglesby would have succeeded. The same fine pasturage that makes good beef, will be equally valuable for the dairy, whether for butter or cheese.

A REAPER TRIAL.

The principal object of my visit here was to attend a grand reaper trial, but on account of late heavy rains and the tardy ripening of the grain, the trial was set a week too soon, and the result was a failure. In the afternoon the Marsh harvester was taken out to a field of green rye and made an exhibition of its capacity. The rye was light, turning about fifteen bushels to the acre, and stood up well. On this machine the binders ride, and receive the cut grain from an endless apron, which runs at right angles to the sickle. I do not propose to describe the machine, but to simply say that several binders, who saw the machine for the first time, bound, single alone, without difficulty, round after round, and the unanimous verdict was that any ordinary binder could bind eight to ten acres of light grain a day on this machine, and that two could do it in the heaviest wheat. That it is a success, and will revolutionize the present mode of harvesting I have no doubt. It is the invention of two farmers of DeKalb County who have been [illegible] the idea since 1858. The machine is light, requiring only one team. In light grain one man beside the driver, and in heavy grain two, are all that are required. The machine cuts four feet, and will harvest from eight to ten acres a day. The first trial was made in Ohio, but I trust that Illinois will find enough mechanics to build this useful implement within her own borders, and of Illinois grown timber. The idea of sending to Ohio and other Eastern States for our implements is simply absurd. The timber in the southern part of the State is among the best, but has been overlooked, and what iron better than that of Lake Superior? Let the world not only look to Illinois inventors for harvesters, but come here and get them ready made. Rockford has been the headquarters of Manny and other reapers, and now that genius has made another leap and left them out in the cold, they can take up the new banner and try their hand with that. Thus far McCormick has been almost alone in Chicago as a builder of reapers. Why can't the money sent to the East for these things be just as well expended here? The capital is ready, and skilled labor can be had. Who will look to it? RURAL.

A Letter from Juarez.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Matamoros of [illegible] publishes the following letter, which the *Mexicano* says is understood to have been written by Juarez himself to Berriozabal [illegible]:

"The trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia terminated, and, as was to be expected, the council of war has condemned them to death. Notice of the sentence was given them yesterday at one, and Escobedo ordered the execution to take place at three in the evening. The Baron Magnus, who had been Minister of Prussia, near Maximilian, and Senores Riva Palacio and Martinez de la Torre, having received a telegram from Queretaro informing them as to the hour of the execution, made application to the Government for a suspension, so that the condemned persons might have time to make their testamentary dispositions, for which the time was too short. The Government, which has been disposed all along to temper justice with clemency, suspended the execution until Monday the 19th, so as to give Baron Magnus time to arrive there before the execution. The sentence has been pronounced and is irrevocable. All means [illegible] has been tried to procure the pardon of the [illegible] Government for the condemned, but [illegible] To all such the Government has replied with a simple negative. All efforts are made to avoid the law, which will be applied without remission. By the latest course of the proceedings, and the [illegible] made to Maximilian and his associates, the Government has tried to show the world that it has not been urged by passion, but by its conscience, to a solemn duty, however weighty. The death, therefore, of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia is decided upon, and they must expiate their crimes, as the whole world is about to be shaken, and Mexico will be raised to a higher height in the consideration and respect of the world."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Business—Arraignment of Mrs. Brannigan, Charged with Child Murder.

An Injunction to Restrain the City from Condemning Private Property—Real Estate Suits.

Commission Merchant Sued for [illegible]—A Citizen of the Dominion of Canada in Court as Plaintiff.

[illegible]

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

[illegible] of the Board of Health—Reports.

[illegible]

A VILLAIN FOILED.

A Quack and his [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERC

MONETARY.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Arraignment of [illegible], Charged with Child Murder.

[illegible] to Restrain the City from [illegible] Private Property—Real Estate Suits.

[illegible] Husband Sued for Divorce—A Citizen of the Dominion of Canada in Court as Plaintiff.

[illegible]

A VILLAGE ROMANCE.

A Queer and [illegible]

[illegible]

A POUND KEEPER IN TROUBLE.—[illegible]

WANTED EXAMINATION.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER; Or, Love and War in 1860 and '61.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

CUSTODIAN'S SALE.

[illegible]

JOHN NELSON,

Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Custodian of Stolen Property.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership [illegible]

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

[illegible]

Good News! Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

Upham's Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid

[illegible]

Stafford's Olive Tar.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

Those who Desire Brilliancy of Complexion

[illegible]

Not a Few

[illegible]

Young Ladies Beware!

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

White Lead.

OLDEST WHITE LEAD

And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHARLES K. VICKERS, Secretary.

THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

FOR SALE BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,

J. H. REED & CO.,

And all Wholesale Druggists.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers to all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

Railroad Bonds.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

Railroad Co.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

Omaha, Nebraska,

[illegible]

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

[illegible]

SIX PER CENT IN GOLD,

At Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

[illegible]

Means of the Company.

[illegible]

Prospects for Business.

[illegible]

Value and Security of the Bonds.

[illegible]

Nine per Cent,

[illegible]

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Subscriptions received in Chicago by

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., 49 LaSalle-st.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 47 Clark-st.

Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE

CARRYING U. S. MAIL,

FROM NEW YORK, July 14

And every second Saturday thereafter.

[illegible]

J. WARRACK, Agent,

31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO VISITORS TO THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

General Notices.

Shiek, Wagner & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st,

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

[illegible]

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

A. LIGHT.

Watches.

Superior Imitation Gold Hunting Watches.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

[illegible], New York.

Flour.

NEW WHITE WINTER WHEAT

FLOUR,

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

Medical.

STAFFORD'S

Olive Tar.

EXTRACTED FROM THE

Olive and the Pine.

A STANDARD PREPARATION,

[illegible]

The True Specific

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

ORGANS OF RESPIRATION,

WHETHER

ACUTE OR CHRONIC,

INCLUDING

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, Coughs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Croup,

AND

CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

INHALATION,

[illegible]

"Healing on its Wings."

[illegible]

REV. MR. CROSS, General Agent of American Bible Union,

REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor of "The Independent."

REV. DR LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

REV. JOHN DUNCAN, Boston, Mass.

REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.

REV. WM. D. ROSSITER, Cincinnati, O.

MRS. VAN INGEN, Principal of the Davies School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REV. A. LOYD, Pekin, Ill.

GEN. R. B. MARCY, U. S. A.

GEN. ELLIOT, U. S. A.

COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.

CAPT. H. B. HUNTER, U. S. N.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., N. Y.

THURLOW WEED, Esq., N. Y.

GEORGE LAW, Esq., Fifth-av., N. Y.

R. B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.

S. LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.

And more than two hundred other eminent and well-known citizens.

As a sample of the opinions entertained by these distinguished witnesses, read

Rev. O. F. A. SPINNING'S

SIX CONCLUSIVE FACTS

IN RELATION TO

Stafford's Olive Tar.

[illegible]

O. F. A. SPINNING,

[illegible]

Olive Tar sold by all Druggists—50 cents per bottle.

HALL & RUCKEL Proprietors,

218 Greenwich-st., New York.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

[illegible]

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

DIOSMA CRENATA.

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

[illegible]

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

[illegible]

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

In Affections peculiar to Females,

[illegible]

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys,

GRAVEL & DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

DIABETES

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of Both Sexes,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DIURETIC AND

BLOOD PURIFYING,

[illegible]

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S

Take no Other.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

THE CITY.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The telegraphic list of awards [illegible] should read "to Moore & Co., Moline, Illinois."

BASE BALL.—A match game will be played between the Atlantic and Garden City Clubs this afternoon at Ogden Slip Park, foot of [illegible] street. Playing will begin at 3 o'clock.

[illegible]—Mr. S. P. [illegible], while having [illegible] at McVicker's Theatre, Thursday evening, was relieved of a valuable watch, worth about $[illegible].

GOOD PROGRESS.—The sewer now being laid on North Clark street, has progressed from Division to Centre street within the past two weeks. It is an example of celerity which may well be followed by other sewer builders.

EXCURSION ON THE LAKE.—This evening, the propeller "Union" will leave her dock at No. 211 South Water street, for a pleasure excursion on the lake. This boat has been recently refitted [illegible] and on this occasion [illegible] will be made for the enjoyment of all who may desire to go out. The boat will leave promptly at 7 o'clock, returning before midnight.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—In accordance with the resolution passed at its last meeting, the members of the Chicago Historical Society are requested to meet at the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, at a quarter past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, to attend the memorial services in reference to the character of the late President of the Society, the late Hon. Wm. H. Brown.

PERSONAL.—Edward Hartley, Esq., Special Agent of the Treasury Department, arrived in this city a few days since. Mr. Hartley is a gentleman of long experience in treasury affairs, and is sent here for the purpose of making a thorough examination into the accounts of the Custom House. He will also, in accordance with his instructions, examine the United States Depository and the funds deposited.

BRIDGES' BATTERY MONUMENT.—This monument is now in process of erection at Rosehill Cemetery by Volk, Moore & Co. It is a beautiful design, and will be an ornament as well as a lasting honor to the twenty-six soldiers whose graves surround it. Mr. E. F. Crow is now canvassing the city to receive subscriptions [illegible]. It is about half paid for, and they wish soon to complete it.

RELIGIOUS.—The [illegible] Methodist Quarterly Meeting will be held on Saturday and Sunday, in the Foster Mission, No. [illegible] Jefferson street. Preaching this evening at [illegible], and Sunday, by Rev. N. D. Fanning, of Aurora. Lovefeast on Sunday evening.

The pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, will preach morning and evening. The morning sermon will be addressed to parents on "The Training of Children."

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Committee was held last evening at the Tremont House, General Smith in the chair. The object of the meeting was a complete reorganization, but owing to the small attendance nothing was done further than the appointment of a committee to revise the list of those on the Distributing Committee. General J. C. White and J. R. Hayden were constituted such committee, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening next.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT BRIDGEPORT.—The statement in our issue of yesterday in regard to the railroad accident in Bridgeport of the day previous, was untrue in one or two particulars. The accident did not occur under the passenger train, as stated, but with freight train No. 8, going south. Young Boufalis attempted to get on the freight train, which did not stop. He missed his footing and fell under the cars. Of course the conductor of the passenger train was not arrested.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.—The Chicago agency of the old "Mutual Benefit Life Insurance [illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—The Cars on Fire—Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

Two Persons Killed, and Several Others Injured.

About [illegible] one o'clock yesterday morning one of the most serious railroad collisions [illegible] on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad [illegible]. One man was instantly killed, another has since died of his injuries, and several others were more or less hurt.

The catastrophe was immediately followed by a fire, which destroyed two or three cars, much of the baggage, and [illegible] of the freight in charge of the Merchants' Union and United States Express Companies.

[illegible]

The train had collided with an upward bound "mixed" freight train, consisting of about twenty cars. [illegible]

The fearful calamity which had befallen both trains was altogether too absorbing at the moment to allow of any attention being given to the cause of the collision.

[illegible]

Many passengers came forward and kindly volunteered their services in relieving the injured, while others, to their shame be it said, could lay [illegible].

James Branch, a brakeman on the second class car, was on the platform at his post of duty, and was instantly killed. His remains were mangled almost beyond identification. His body was yesterday forwarded to Elwood, near Joliet, Ill., where his wife and family reside.

At the moment of the collision, Porter C. Hathaway, the baggagemaster, had just received his lighted cigar from Mr. George Garage, news agent on the train, who had asked for a light. They were separated from each other a distance of less than two feet. Hathaway had several ribs broken, and [illegible] other serious bruises [illegible] injuries that he died about two o'clock yesterday morning. His father resides at [illegible], Michigan, but his own home was at Rock Island Junction. He leaves a wife to mourn his untimely decease. It is understood that his life was insured for $[illegible].

Frank Wilkins, Esq., [illegible], whose residence is in St. Louis, was sleeping in the front part of the same car, and received severe bruises about the head and body, and a [illegible] character.

A drover from [illegible], whose name was not ascertained, was badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

George Garage, the news agent, who had just [illegible] a cigar, as above stated, escaped almost miraculously [illegible]. As it was, he received severe bruises all over the face and body.

Conductor [illegible] was likewise considerably cut by the flying debris, but is competent [illegible] faithfully and assiduously in relieving the sufferers of others, and in saving goods and baggage from the fire which immediately broke out.

There were but twenty-five passengers in the second-class [illegible], but none were fatally injured. They were nearly all Norwegians, who reside in [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURF.

Exciting Contest at the Dexter Park.

Lady Alice the Winner in Five Heats.

The Race Between Cooley, Turkey and Magna Charta to Occur Next Week.

Nearly one thousand persons turned out to witness the race at the Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, for a purse of $[illegible]. A large number of ladies were among those present at the course, and of the male attendants a great proportion were gentlemen well known as occupying high positions in society. The efforts of the managers of the course to make every contest what it ought to be—legitimate and respectable, and fairly conducted—appear to be appreciated, and the consequence is that very many who have never before been seen on a race course in the city, lend their presence and their interest to the occasions which gather race-goers at the park.

The day was pleasant, but a stiff breeze prevented the weather from being very warm, or favorable to the making of very fast time. The track was in excellent condition and smooth and even throughout.

The betting was very brisk before the start, Buckeye Bill being the favorite. [illegible] Buckeye Bill, [illegible]; Angeline and Lady Alice, [illegible] each, and Bay Billy [illegible]. The appearance of Buckeye Bill was hardly such as to justify the odds, for he had been taken from the road but a day or two before, and lacked life and animation. All the others appeared well, but Angeline seemed drawn too fine.

First Heat.—Billy won the pole, Angeline second, and Lady Alice outside. [illegible] and when they got away on the sixth trial, Angeline had the lead, with Billy close, and Buckeye behind. Angeline went up at the turn and Billy swept into the front. Buckeye now broke very badly and dropped to the rear. Alice making a strong effort to overhaul Angeline. At the quarter Billy had a lead of [illegible] lengths, Angeline leading Alice by [illegible]. Down the back stretch Lady Alice [illegible] and drew rapidly up on the big mare. Half way down she lapped Angeline, and passing her quickly, resolutely closed in on Billy. At the half-mile pole she had got to within three lengths of Billy, and was gaining [illegible] at every stride. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOW TO DO MUCH WITH LITTLE.

Small Receipts and Large Expenditures.

A Philosopher of [illegible].

[illegible]

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SUIT.

The Title to Property in Hyde Park Involved—A Suppressed Case.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

"JANUARY AND MAY."

The Century Plant in Bloom—A Mixed Marriage—Scene at the Depot.

Gushing Affection and Apologies Therefor.

There was a sound of merriment at the Wells street depot yesterday afternoon. A miscellaneous group of porters, cabmen, hotel runners, bootblacks and others [illegible] around a pair of interesting human creatures, who appeared to be the object of a vast deal of rather noisy congratulation. A newly married couple they were—and such a couple! January and May, besides being a somewhat stale and threadbare figure of speech would scarcely convey an idea of the contrast presented to the gaze of the [illegible] crowd. The bridegroom was a small, feeble, [illegible], shrivelled up old man [illegible] creature. To the naked eye he seemed like a dried mummy viewed through the wrong end of the telescope of [illegible]. He had always been a little man. Now he seemed to be returning in his second childhood to the very dimensions of a baby. Such was the happy bridegroom. His real age is ninety-five and a few days. He sat there in the midst of that jeering crowd, the poor old vacant-eyed [illegible], blinking [illegible] around as if wondering what it all meant. The bride was a young vivacious looking woman not over thirty. "Who knows a woman's wild caprice?" says the poet, "Love, the great leveller, heeds not years." No from the look of passing hours. There were a variety of speculations among the [illegible] as to what she had married the old man for, and what she intended to do with him. Some of them even ventured to ask her a few questions touching her relations, to which, however, she declined making any reply. [illegible]

[illegible] There are so few who dare to indulge in public endearments, and especially in a railroad depot. There are few women who would not have declared that they would be daughter, cousin or even grandniece of the old man, anything rather than his wife. For a woman to acknowledge her husband, is often to commit an act of heroism equal to that shown by a Democratic candidate for Alderman in this city. They all—the women, not the candidates—acknowledge the advantages of having an old husband. There are those who do not know them possibly. Let them learn.

"It is better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave." "It is better to marry a man who is near dying, and one who ought to be prepared to die, than one who is not." Now, one marries with an eye to death, or its greater utility, divorce. But a divorce costs money. Hence, if the husband will kindly die, so much the better. Then the old man is apt to dote. He speaks words of tenderness with feeble a mouth, and he scatters money on her with a trembling hand. And then, above and beyond all other things, to have married an octogenarian gives a woman eclat. It is said of her that she has discharged the duties of a daughter. Her filial tenderness has smoothed his footsteps to the grave.

But not one of all these things occurred to the motley audience at the depot. They saw what struck them as an incongruity, a novelty, and that is just exactly what such people will not endure. Had not a policeman been there, they would, with their usual wisdom, have abused the patriarch, called the woman a [illegible], and taken up a [illegible] contribution to send her home. For among the lower classes there is a belief that reluctant girls are driven to the altar by relentless parents, and are forced to contract [illegible] marriages with abhorred suitors. They believe in wickedest parents, heart-broken girls, poor young lovers and wealthy tyrants. In other words, they read the dime novels, and thus they believed in her case. For her they had laughter and tears. For him, laughter and wrath. The tenderer emotions which had been excited began to wear away [illegible]

[illegible]

PAY OF BAILIFFS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.

Lecture by Dr. Peebles.

A meeting of the Chicago Dental Society was held last evening in the Clark street M. E. Church, at which Dr. H. S. Peebles, of St. Louis, addressed the members present. He was introduced by the President, Dr. Noble. He said that he felt his inadequacy to the task imposed upon him. The Chicago Dental Society was organized in January, 1866, with twelve active and ten honorary members. There were taken from [illegible]—one of them the speaker. Dr. E. H. Hadley was the first President of the Society, and died in [illegible]. During the two years of their existence they had met with discouragements, but they had still doubled their members, and gained in knowledge and in the practice of professional courtesy. The society was shedding a light on every dentist in the city.

Dentistry was a speciality in medicine. [illegible]

It was necessary for them to consider the best mode of education for the future, so as to keep up their standing. They must study and work. He then spoke at some length of the dignity of the medical profession in general, and of the devotion to study and thirst for knowledge [illegible]. Special teaching should not be excluded, nor [illegible] practical knowledge should be sought in general hospitals, &c., and then let the specialty be taken up. Advertising should be carried on by specialists any more than by general practitioners. He concluded by dwelling upon the great advantages of education. A dentist should be an honest, candid, polite, frank, a Christian gentleman.

His remarks were listened to with interest and were greeted by applause.

Various questions were asked in regard to the Dental School at St. Louis, and were answered by Dr. Peebles.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Peebles, and a copy of his lecture requested for publication, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Will of the Late Hon. W. H. Brown.

The will of the late Hon. William H. Brown was yesterday opened by Judge Bradwell and placed on file. This instrument, bearing date February 2, 18[illegible], provides that there shall be given to his wife, in lieu of dower, all his furniture and books, excepting law books, his horses and carriages, all the goods and chattels in his house No. 180 Michigan avenue, of which house she is to have the use for her life, and is to receive $[illegible] per annum or $[illegible] in case she remarries.

His son, General S. L. Brown, now of New Orleans, and Benjamin E. Gallup are appointed his executors, and are directed to settle up his estate within the term of ten or five years, the shorter time being preferred by him. They are to invest all his moneys in good interest-paying stocks or bonds or upon real estate, and all his real estate, if advisable, except the house on Michigan avenue, is to be sold and the proceeds thus invested. During this term of ten or five years the executors will pay the sum of two hundred dollars annually to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, of which he was the President; $[illegible] to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and $[illegible] to the Home Missionary society of the Presbyterian Church, the remaining interest, after the payment of the sum due his wife, to be divided between his children, S. L., Charles, Theodore, Frederick and Mary Brown.

It is also provided that at the end of this term and upon the settlement of the estate, after paying the sum of $1,000 to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the remainder shall be divided into eight parts, one of which he gives his wife; and he also bequeaths to her three parts more, to be held by her in trust for his sons, S. L., Theodore and Charles Brown, the annual income to be paid to them, or, in case of their death, to their wives or children. Frederick and Mary Brown [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers' Conventions in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 12.—The State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin meets at La Crosse, July 25 to 26, to close with an excursion to St. Paul and vicinity.

The State Teachers' Association of Iowa meets at Des Moines, August 20.

The State Teachers' Association of Minnesota meets at St. Paul, August 27 to 29.

Four Teachers' Institutes, each continuing two weeks, will be held under the direction of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, as follows: No. 1 at Ft. Wayne; No. 2 at Columbus, Ind., beginning July 22; No. 3 at Terre Haute, and No. 4 at Richmond, beginning July 29th. T. W. Harvey, of Painesville, Ohio, Miss Funnelle, of the Oswego Training School, Hiram Hadley and John Hancock, of Cincinnati, are announced as the leading instructors.

The Faculty of the Illinois State Normal University propose to hold a four weeks' institute at the University, commencing August 5th.

Southern Emigrants to South America.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Herald's* British Guiana correspondent says numerous families from the Southern States had arrived, and were settling upon lands purchased from the Government.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Public are Informed of the arrival of the celebrated Dr. Wm. C. Schultz, late of the city of Cologne, Prussia. He comes here for the express purpose of treating those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with that terrible scourge of the human family the TAPE WORM. He has successfully treated more than five hundred cases of tape worm since his arrival in this country, removing the entire worm in every instance.

Many of these worms are to be seen at his rooms, together with certificates of those who have been cured by him.

His remedies are pleasant to take, rapid in their operation, and absolutely certain in their effect. The patient is rid of the entire worm, whatever may be its species, and the cure perfected in from three to five hours.

He guarantees a cure in every case treated by him. A cure or no pay, is his motto.

Consultations are free of charge, and are solicited from everyone who is affected with this malady.

All communications, either by mail or in person, are private and confidential.

The Doctor may be seen, for a few days, at his rooms, No. 206 North Clark street, between the hours of 8 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13, 1867.

Apropos of Leaving Town, Sojourners in the country and at the sea-shore. Jacob's "Email de Paris" for the skin. Don't leave town without a supply of Jacob's "Email de Paris," which will preserve the skin soft, smooth and white, and free from freckles and sunburn.

Supplied with this delicious refreshment, which cools and cleanses the skin, no need of the care and precaution to preserve it from the disfiguring effects of the sun and air, which curb and mar enjoyment.

"Email de Paris" is sold by all first-class druggists, perfumers, etc. Smith & Dwyer, agents, Chicago.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test for years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, summer complaint, and all bowel affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best ascertained ingredients known to the medical faculty its action is prompt and always to be depended upon while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy, should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

The Best Tonic.—Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs. One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of iron and phosphorus. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., successor to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists. We have no special agents.

"The Best in the World."—To [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

COLUMBIA MUSEUM [illegible]

[illegible] CROOK, [illegible]

CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, BY REFORM SCHOOL BAND, On Tuesday Evening, July 16, At LIBRARY HALL (late Metropolitan Hall). For the Benefit of the Band. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

LYCEUM PICNIC.—The Second Annual Excursion and Picnic of the

Children's Progressive Lyceum

Of Chicago, will take place at Haase's Park, on Monday next, July 15th, 1867. Good speakers have been engaged for the occasion. Singing by the Lyceum Quartette, and by the children. An exhibition of the WING MOVEMENTS AND FREE GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, will be given by the Members of the Lyceum. First-class Music for Dancing will be furnished by the Great Western Light Guard Band. ICE CREAM and other Refreshments will be furnished on the grounds, at reasonable rates. Trains will leave the Galena Depot, North Wells-st., at [illegible], stopping at [illegible] to accommodate persons in that section of the city. Tickets for adults, [illegible] cents; children [illegible] each.

ST. GEORGE'S SIXTH ANNUAL PICNIC WILL TAKE PLACE AT Haase's Park, Thursday, July 18, 1867, When the following old English Sports will come off on the occasion: Cricketing, Quoiting and Jingling Matches, Foot Racing, Trap, Bat and Ball, a Wheelbarrow Race blindfolded; an Egg Race—[illegible] eggs, one yard apart, one at a time, and depositing them in a basket unbroken; a Race in Wooden Shoes; a Pig Race, Football, &c., &c. Dancing during the entire day. Two Bands will be in Attendance. Tickets $1.00. Children 50 cents. Trains leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 8, 9 and 10 a. m., and at 1 p. m., all stopping at Park Station, each way. A. BOOTH, President. Parties driving out in their own conveyances are respectfully informed that a charge of [illegible] cents for adults, and [illegible] cents for children, will be made at the gate of the Park. Tickets can be had from A. Booth, cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.; Joseph Booth, 224 South Clark-st.; A. H. Blackall, 48 South Clark-st.; J. Heywood, 114 Dearborn-st.; J. Robert, 63 [illegible], and R. Stone, 125 West Randolph-st. No persons will be permitted to enter for any of the above sports.

PICNIC.—West Indiana-st. M. E. Sabbath School give their

ANNUAL PICNIC

To Desplaines Grove TO-DAY. Cars leave Northwestern Depot, near Kinzie-st. Bridge, at 9 a. m. COME WITH US!

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

ARLINGTON HALL, Washington-st., opposite Court House. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8th, and during the week. Last Six Nights of the Season. [illegible] Reception of PARKHURST AND STUART, [illegible] The Champion Clog Dancers. AN IMMENSE BILL FOR THE CLOSING WEEK. Last Grand Matinee on Saturday, July 13. NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC.—The Management desire to inform [illegible] the termination of their [illegible] Arlington Hall will be reopened [illegible] on Monday, Sept. 23.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Brick house, No. 9 North [illegible] st., and furniture for sale. [illegible]

TO RENT—Very cheap, to a good tenant, [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 63 West Washington-st., [illegible] SAWYER & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—Boarding house over store, is now building, southwest corner Wells and Monroe-sts. Apply at No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A new two-story house on [illegible]. 11 rooms. Large yard. DIXON & WASHINGTON, 181 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—House of 9 rooms, pantry and closets, with gas, [illegible] 122 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A boarding house of 12 rooms, within one block of the Post Office, and boarders on hand. Furniture for sale. ARTHUR & HILL, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A boarding-house with 14 rooms, 122 [illegible]-st., with 25 boarders. Part of furniture for sale, or rent, to a good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—Dwelling house 89 Bush-st., and furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A furnished house of 11 rooms, in the finest locality in the city, on Wabash-av., for six months or longer, to responsible parties only. Address "HOUSE," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Furnished house No. 16 Albert-st., to a small family, for two months, at $[illegible] per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Cottage 179 Park-av. For particulars, inquire of S. W. RICH, land office, 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., a two-story frame house, 9 rooms, and a good barn, gas and water, bath rooms, &c. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, or will sell the furniture in whole or in part, very cheap, lower part of house No. 769 Fulton-st. This is a rare chance.

TO RENT—A neat 5 room cottage, water in kitchen, on west side of Lincoln-st., near Lake. Apply to J. CARBUTT, 15 Forbes-st., or 131 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Furnished residence on Michigan-av., above Twenty-second-st., containing nine spacious rooms and bath-room, excellent butler's pantry and closets, with every accommodation for domestic comfort. Good garden with barn in rear. Apply by letter to "M S," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, No. 1062 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, water and gas. Also a furnished house of 11 rooms, southwest corner of Adams and Aberdeen-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board, at 165 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—A front room at 49 Madison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. The room is well furnished and suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—One large room, and two small rooms adjoining, on first floor above stores. Also two nice front sleeping rooms, on Clark-st., near Lake-st. Apply at 161 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—Two rooms with use of kitchen, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 17 Silver-st., West Side.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms in Post Office Block. One a large front room suitable for man and wife. Call at Room 18.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms cheap at 414 West Madison-st., and at 138 Clinton-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—Parlor and bed room, and sleeping-rooms with or without board, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 79 Kinzie-st., corner Franklin.

TO RENT—A splendid suite of six rooms, closets, pantries, &c. Gas and water throughout the house. Suitable for boarders. Furniture and carpets for sale, all nearly new. Call at 323 State-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

TO RENT—Two full suites of rooms, containing five rooms each, with closets, water, &c., complete, on third floor in building northeast corner Lake and Halsted-sts. Apply at Room No. 1, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

FOUND—In our possession [illegible] West Lake-st., one [illegible] HORN & WARD, 44 West Lake-st.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From [illegible] a Bay Mare, [illegible]. A liberal reward will be given to any person giving the same, or information where to be found, to THOMAS H. LIVESEY, 1062 Cottage Grove-av.

STOLEN—June 30th, from Lessee's [illegible]. Ten dollars reward will be paid for her return at the boat house.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. House Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Carpets, &c. AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, July 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY SALE. 40 cases Connecticut Seed Tobacco AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, July 16, at 2½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GROCERIES, TEAS, SOAP, Crockery and Glassware, AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, July 16, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION—Saturday, July 13th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s 116 Clark-st. 5 Crates Assorted Crockery Ware, In open lots. Also, a large lot of second-hand Carpets and Furniture, the property of several parties breaking up housekeeping. DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auct'rs.

BY HINTON & EATON. AUCTION. SATURDAY, July 13th, at 10 a. m., at Hinton & Eaton's, 83 South Clark-st. Groceries, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, Furniture, &c. Also, at 7½ p. m., SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, &c. HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

General Notices.

State Prison Taken!!

W. E. BOWMAN, of Ottawa, has recently Photographed the Penitentiary Buildings at Joliet, Inside and several fine interior views of Cells, Dining Hall, &c., which added to his collection of Stereoscopic Views of LaSalle Co., in and about the City of Ottawa, of Public Buildings, Rocks, Water Falls, Bridges and Scenery, together with Photographs of Popular Lecturers and Writers, among them Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton, Fred'k Douglass, P. T. Barnum, Miss Agnes Leonard, Mrs. Anna Lord Chamberlain, Generals, eminent Clergymen, Lawyers and Masons, making a very desirable collection of interesting Pictures for the Stereoscope and Album. Copies for sale. Address W. E. BOWMAN, Photographer, Ottawa, Ill.

Commission Merchants.

WM. H. SQUIRE & CO., General Produce Commission Merchants, No. 107 South Water-st., Chicago. References—Our Bankers in Chicago and New York. Special attention paid to Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Hides, Pelts, Wool, and Grain Consignments. Charges as low as any other first-class house in the West. Money advanced to any amount on consignment, when required. Please drop us a line.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money to loan on real estate security in Chicago, or on farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, Office 83 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Chicago, Ill.

Printing.

PRINTING, Book and Job, At Tribune Job Office. Facilities for doing Work of Any Description Unequalled in the City.

MANIFESTS. Custom House Form of Blanks FOR MANIFESTS FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 CLARK-ST.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Five new cottages, on the [illegible] Apply to [illegible], Room 10, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A new cottage, containing five rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 592 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well built and very desirable house and lot on Prairie-av., near [illegible] Park. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The one-story cottage, 376 [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4, Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, No. 1918 Wabash-av. Price, $[illegible].

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story brick house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, and barn, on Monroe-st., near Adams. Low price and very easy terms.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a large two-story brick house, of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, with lease of lot, on Michigan-av., near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., a first-class new two-story house, and lot [illegible] on West Side, near Union Park, at only $[illegible]. This is a bargain. Also, two-story and brick basement on Kilbey, near Adams, at a sacrifice, part on time, at low interest and only $[illegible] down.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st., a splendid house on Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st., one of the most desirable places for comfort in the city—large lot filled with shade trees and shrubbery, good two-story house, all modern improvements, fine large barn and other outbuildings, at a very low figure. For particulars, inquire as above.

FOR SALE—New two-story house, 9 rooms and bath room, gas in all rooms, marble mantels, and lot 25x[illegible], on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Lots south of Douglas-place, on Indiana, Michigan, and Wabash-avs., will be sold very cheap. H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—15 acres South of City limits in the grove fronting on Kankakee and Cottage Grove-avs. H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—Lots north of Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., for $[illegible], on time. H. O. STONE, 107 State-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible] feet, south front, on Parker-av., near Wood-st., [illegible] feet, south front, on Washington-st., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., three lots, on corner of Allport-st. and Jackson, at a great bargain, as the owner is obliged to sell at once; also, a splendid corner lot, [illegible] on Adams-st., near Wood; 5 acres near limits, on North Side, for about half its value, if sold within one week.

FOR SALE—Three fine lots on the corner of West Adams and Hamilton-sts., only $[illegible] each, if taken at once. Title perfect. A bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Eighteen lots on Ashley and West Fourth-sts., only $[illegible] each—$[illegible] cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent. Cheapest lots in market. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Madison-st., near Clinton House, on Wabash-av., [illegible] feet, corner of [illegible] of alley, only $[illegible] per foot, if taken at once. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Ten choice lots, corner Oakley and Second-sts., at $[illegible] per lot, near the Artesian Well, are good residence lots. GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Country—We have for sale 1,280 acres of timber land in Fayette County, Ill., near the Illinois Central Railroad. For sale cheap or will exchange for improved property or merchandise. DICKINSON & WEBSTER, 80 Washington-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—At Hyde Park—[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the most delightful [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new 8-room cottages [illegible]

FOR SALE—Evanston Property—[illegible] 17 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Farm on Halsted-st., [illegible] COBB & DWIGHT, 33 Canal-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

7 East Randolph-st.—A furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; also, other rooms. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

17 Dearborn-st., up stairs.—Suites of front parlors and bed-rooms, also single rooms, with board, and day board, can be obtained.

40 & 42 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph-st.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with board and good rooms. Also, day boarders.

83 Jackson-st., near State.—One double furnished room, one single furnished room, with board. Few day boarders wanted.

84 Adams-st.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family.

86 Adams-st., between State and Clark.—[illegible]

138 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife [illegible]. Also, a few day boarders.

160 West Van Buren-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

174 West Washington-st.—One furnished room with board [illegible]

207 Michigan-av.—A very pleasant suite of rooms suitable for a family, with board. Also one or two single furnished rooms for two single gentlemen.

208 Wabash-av.—To rent, with board, a pleasant suite of front rooms.

215 South Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms, with good board. Also, day board.

244 North Wells-st.—A few gentlemen can obtain good board in a private family, with rooms. Good location.

281 West Randolph-st.—A suite of front rooms; also, single rooms for gentlemen, on Peoria-st., pleasantly located, with or without board.

313 Wabash-av.—A suite of front rooms, nicely furnished, for gentleman and wife; also, single room for gentlemen, to rent, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

513 Wabash-av.—A large room, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a small family on Wabash-av.

IN a private family, a suite of unfurnished rooms to rent with board; also, a large and pleasant single room, furnished, for gentlemen. Location near Union Park. Address "M E," Tribune office.

ON West Side, east of Union Park—Board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Pleasant unfurnished front chambers, with gas, bath-room (hot and cold water), in a small private family, pleasantly located. Address "S B F," Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., not far from Post Office.—One or two gentlemen, desirous of comfortable home, nicely furnished rooms and excellent board, in a respectable family. References required. Address "C," box 1356.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where he can find himself at home on the West Side. Good references given. Address "M B," Tribune office.

BOARD—A gentleman wishes to procure board for his sister (a young lady), in a private family in North Side, in a pleasant location, where there are no other boarders. [illegible] three days. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—A young man wishes board in a private family, between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts., where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address "BOARDER," 63 South Water-st.

BOARD—A respectable young man wishes to board in a strictly private French family, on the North Side. Please state terms. Address "OLD ENGLAND," Tribune office.

BOARD—Pleasant front rooms, with board, for myself and wife, convenient to business. Where there are but few if any other boarders. A. W. DAWES, 24 and 26 Lake-st.

BOARD—By a young gentleman in a private family, where the comforts and privileges of a home can be had. References given if required. Address "JEROME," Tribune office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Second hand portable engine, nearly new, for sale low; in good condition. [illegible] Also, a lot of [illegible], stationary engines, where we have new engines, boilers, wood and iron working machinery. [illegible] double cylinder engine, [illegible] at GREENLEAF BROS. & CO.'S, 33 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 to 25 horse power portable engine and boilers; been in use 30 days, and just as good as new. All complete and at the lowest prices, new and warranted. GRIFFIN BROS., 112 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 horse power portable, also 25 and 30 horse power Stationary engines. We have also [illegible] Planers and Matchers, [illegible] Wood Working Machinery [illegible] for sale. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, second-hand boiler and engine, 15 horse power, together or separate. [illegible] Inquire at 12 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Six portable steam engines, from 4 to 8 horse power, on wheels or skids. Prices very low. S. H. HARRIS, 49 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A nut and bolt machine, [illegible]. Apply at Room 12, No. 17 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—60 acres on the Archer road, [illegible] GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—City and country canvassers for the best article ever sold. Call and examine, or send stamp for particulars. Agents can make $10 per day. JOHN A. SHANKS, 80 Randolph-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] at 151 Michigan-av. Best of references required.

WANTED—Any photographer who is a fair workman, and can be well recommended for honesty and good habits, who is willing to accept a situation at a salary of $[illegible] per week, may address box 182 Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A few good reliable men of address, to sell [illegible]. Inquire of WELCH & FISHER, 88 Lake-st.

WANTED—A half-grown boy to run errands in a doctor's office. Apply at 212 East Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good steady man as coachman, and to make himself generally useful about a house. Must be well recommended. Apply at 188 Lake-st.

WANTED—Salesmen who can command [illegible] territory. Salary or commission. Apply personally to E. T. CURRAN, over 188 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TRADES.

WANTED—Two first class job printers, immediately. Address "Quincy Daily Herald."

WANTED—Boot bottomers—A number of hands to work on stoga boots; also a few good fitters in whom liberal wages will be paid. COMSTOCK, HOWARD & CO., Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—Baker—A man competent to take charge of a cracker shop, and make all kinds of crackers, with recommendations for capability and good habits. Address R. E. FIELD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An experienced and accomplished lady of pleasant manners, to teach all kinds of plain and fancy needlework, and the common English branches, for five hours daily. Address P. O. Box 6589.

WANTED—Housekeeper—A middle-aged lady who is competent to take the entire charge of a house, to go to a country town. References required. Address, stating wages expected, "W T," Janesville, Wis.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl who can cook, wash and iron. Inquire at 671 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl to do general housework for a small family. Inquire at 73 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework for a small family. Inquire at 785 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework at 965 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Twenty good ironers, at the Young Men's Laundry, rear of the Opera House.

WANTED—Two or three good girls at the Montgomery House, 352 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl—No washing or ironing. None but those who are competent need call at 239 Warren-av., West Side.

WANTED—Competent dining-room girls at City Hotel—none others need apply.

WANTED—A capable, well recommended girl, to cook and do general housework. Apply at No. 13 Metropolitan Block between 3 and 4 p. m., or at 252 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A first class dining-room girl. Apply at No. 111 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good cook—Apply at 363 Michigan-av. To a good woman, liberal wages will be given.

WANTED—A person competent to take charge and do the work for a family of one and a baby. Apply at 212 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A first-class servant girl to do general housework in a private boarding house. A good home for a good girl. Call at No. 281 West Randolph-st., to-day.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—500 railroad laborers. Transportation free. Apply at [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A medium-sized rowing and sailing boat. Apply to Lake Bathing House, foot of Ontario-st.

WANTED—Soldiers to know that advances will be made on good claims for additional bounty. Address "BROKER," P. O. box 1624 [illegible] name of your attorney.

WANTED—A Grist Mill of three run of stone, with two flouring and one feed run, with [illegible] water, in exchange for [illegible] some land [illegible] north or northwest of Chicago in exchange for a well improved farm [illegible]. Address "A A S," No. 191 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A "B. A." and "L. L. B." of the University of Dublin, wishes two or three pupils in the general branches of education. Also German and French, acquired at Paris. Address P. O. Box 1495.

WANTED—A large second-hand safe, at 169 Lake-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—To Inventors—Several inventors, owing a large real business [illegible]. Apply to J. B. TUCKER & CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 on chattel mortgage. Address "M S," Tribune office.

WANTED—Ladies desiring perfect fitting dresses [illegible] LEAVENWORTH [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a good farm [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A restaurant and saloon, No. 274 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A cigar and tobacco store, doing a large business, in one of the best localities in the city, [illegible] Address "S R," P. O. Drawer 39, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a cigar and tobacco store, in a splendid location. Reason for selling, present owner going to Europe. 373 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—An old established retail dry goods and grocery business in one of the most prosperous country towns of Illinois. Capital required, from five to eight thousand dollars. For particulars inquire of Messrs. [illegible] HAM, at Field, Leiter & Co.'s, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of groceries, with lease and store fixtures, in an excellent location. Doing a good business. Good reason for selling. Apply at 492 State-st.

FOR SALE—Wishing to retire from business, we offer for sale our entire stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, also fixtures included. The business is well established, in a city of 12,000 inhabitants, and has the largest amount of trade in the community. Terms liberal. Good reasons given for selling, if required. Address P. O. Box 93, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grocery store, stock and fixtures, located centrally. Any one wishing to purchase will apply to F. BUSCH, 313 Randolph-st., corner of Franklin-st., for particulars.

FOR SALE—A boarding house, in complete order, centrally located, within five minutes' walk of the Court House. Going to Europe. Business will be sold low, as the present owner is obliged to go [illegible] business. Apply to LANE & FULLER, 154 Randolph-st., Room No. 1, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon, 129 [illegible], corner West White, in a well-settled neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A fine meat market, on West Madison-st., now doing a good business. Inquire of JAMES E. DANFORD & CO., Room 18, No. 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A well established drug business, now paying a good income, in one of the best localities in the city, full and complete stock of drugs and all articles [illegible] for $4,500. GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—The whole or a part interest in an established retail grocery business. The store is largely patronized. Rent very cheap. [illegible] and will be sold cheap. Apply at 533 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the finest saloons in the city, doing a good paying business. Apply at 164 State-st., corner of Monroe, basement.

FOR SALE—A business, consisting of the manufacture and sale of a patent article, with the United States and stock, fixtures and good will of an already established business. Article in universal demand, with no competition. Business pays large profits, and may be indefinitely increased. Price $1,500. This is a rare opportunity to enter at once into a pleasant and very profitable business. Reasons for selling. Particulars of "H S T," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A grocery stock and fixtures, at a bargain. Call and convince yourself. 443 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A light Concord buggy, in good order, nearly new, &c. Apply at [illegible]. Also, a good side-spring buggy, and a good horse. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON, Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—Or trade, trotting horse. Took the first prize purse at Kankakee Fair last fall, [illegible] and is sound. Price $[illegible]. Address "O S Q," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Or trade, a lady's saddle horse, good size, well broke, kind and gentle, not afraid of cars, stylish, an excellent single or double, and trot in harness, &c. Price $[illegible]. Address "O S Q," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Or trade, trotting mare, [illegible] and stylish. Price $[illegible]. Address "O R Q," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A light top wagon, good style, and the very best maker, has never been used but a few times. Price $[illegible]. Apply to SHERMAN, FENTON & CO., 31 and 33 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One shifting rail [illegible] and harness. [illegible] 24 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Horse, carriage and harness. Any person having the above and wishing to leave the city, can have the same properly cared for during the summer, by addressing [illegible] ACE, P. O. Chicago. Good references given.

WANTED—I want to buy a horse and buggy, together or separate. Horse must be sound, kind and stylish, [illegible]. Address, stating where property can be seen.

FOR SALE—One pair young, gentle [illegible] horses, well [illegible]. Can be seen at 100 West Lake-st. Good [illegible].

FOR SALE—Two-seated carriage, for [illegible] or two horses. [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible] "J W," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first class man as coachman and groom [illegible] "JOHN," Tribune office [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman, in a private family. Can give good city references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant engineer or surveyor. Would take the entire charge [illegible]. Address ENGINEER, box 6312, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who writes a fair hand. Would not object to going into the country. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man. Has had four years experience in [illegible] and can furnish best of references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A bookkeeper who is not afraid to work, and of perfectly temperate habits, desires a situation. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a commission or wholesale house, in this city, by a man who writes a fair hand, and is not afraid of work. Has had experience. Address "G," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To commission merchants and others. A reasonable salesman who is in the employ of a wholesale house, [illegible] who is not averse to putting up a set of books. Compensation moderate. Address "W E O," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any business where he can make himself useful. Has a good education, and will work hard to gain a living. "M A P," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl of [illegible] to do up-stairs work, take care of a child, or other light work, for light wages. Address "[illegible]," West Side Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good cook, in a private family, to do cooking, washing and ironing. Best of references furnished. Apply at [illegible] Haribal-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady, as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can do dress and shirt-making, or [illegible] sewing. Good references. Call at 338 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper, by a widow lady fully competent to take charge of a small family. [illegible] is no objection. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," [illegible] South Halsted-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl, to do second work and plain sewing, or general housework, in a private family. Inquire at [illegible] Third-av., corner Harrison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young woman from the country, to make herself generally useful in some good family. Call at 312 South Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only $5 capital required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON [illegible], Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the STANDARD ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. It is cheaper and better adapted to the wants of the people than any other work on the subject. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Davenport, Iowa.

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen and ladies, for "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," from Washington to Johnson. [illegible]

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—[illegible]

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The French Minister in Mexico Missing.

A Contingent Belligerent Demonstration.

Movements of the Garibaldians in Italy.

The British Parliament to Pass the Reform Bill to a Third Reading.

An Austrian C[illegible] Remains of [illegible]

Terrible Railro[illegible] Eng[illegible]

FROM WA[illegible]

The Surratt T[illegible] for the [illegible]

Passage of the [illegible] Reconstru[illegible]

[illegible]ent to the [illegible] will V[illegible]

What General [illegible] the India[illegible]

[illegible]aymond and [illegible] nated for Berli[illegible]

Filibustering [illegible] Mexi[illegible]

[illegible]al Steamboat [illegible] Lives [illegible]

FROM EU[illegible]

BY OCEAN T[illegible]

[illegible]